

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 357.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852.

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FIFTY LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES

to be delivered during the ensuing Winter in various parts of London.

The Committee earnestly entreat CONTRIBUTIONS towards the expenses incident to these Services, as well as for the general objects of the Society, the funds being at this time completely exhausted.

ROBERT ASHTON, } Secretaries.
JOHN PITMAN, }

60, Paternoster-row, September 8, 1852.

NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.
PRIZE ESSAY.

AT a MEETING of the COUNCIL of the NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE, held in Newall's Buildings, Manchester, on the 10th of August, 1852, it was resolved to offer the sum of £250 for the BEST ESSAY, and the sum of £50 for the SECOND BEST ESSAY, showing the results of the Repeal of the Corn-laws and the Free-trade policy upon the Moral, the Social, the Commercial, and the Political Interests of the United Kingdom. The Essays are to be sent in addressed to George Wilson, Esq., League Rooms, Manchester, on or before the 1st of December, 1852. A letter should accompany each Essay, giving the name and address of the writer, which will remain unopened till the award is made. The successful Essays are to be the property of the Council of the National Anti-Corn-law League.

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("By what authority doest thou these things?")

"'QUO WARRANTO?' she builds without a foundation, and says, 'Thus saith the Lord,' when the Lord doth not say so. . . . Show us any way, and do not say BUT prove it to have come from Christ and his apostles down to us, and we are ready to follow it."—*Chillingworth*.

"Be not bound about and straitened in the spacious wisdom of your free spirits, by the scanty, and inadequate, and inconsistent principles of such as condemn others for adhering to traditions, and are themselves the prostrate worshippers of custom."—*Milton*.

THE "QUO WARRANTO?" is intended

to be the organ of the discontent, now prevalent and daily increasing, in the Nonconformist churches, so far, and so far only, as such discontent is grounded on a comparison of the usages and practice of those churches with the pattern given in Scripture. It will speak the truth—the whole truth—without partiality or fear; and, therefore, without compromise. It will suggest arguments, collect authorities, make appeals, recommend modes of operation, in short, it will do all it can to help earnest Nonconformists to do their duty in this crisis. Its sole aim is to re-animate the paralyzed—paralyzed because neglected and unemployed—members of Christ's Church, and to restore the pure and simple, but matchless machinery of Apostolic times. It will proclaim, wherever it goes, that the true Church is a brotherhood; that it needs neither man-made creeds nor priests; that it prospered without them; nay, more, that it cannot prosper with them; that it is the assembly of the faithful, whether few or many, rich or poor, all equal in the sight of Him who alone is its Head; and free because thus equal; and not only free, but commanded by Him who made them so to use that freedom not by proxy, but by themselves, exercising the talents of every sort which they hold in trust, with all possible earnestness, yet in due order and with humble confidence, for the edification of the Church, the common good of man, and the consequent glory of God.

A great many communications indicative of the deep feeling entertained throughout the Kingdom on these subjects, have been received, in consequence of former advertisements; those communications are now respectfully acknowledged with many thanks, but more detailed reference to them will be made in the first number.

The Promoters of this effort now most earnestly beg of all who approve their aim, to help in a work which seems to be committed to this age. Vast obstacles may obstruct the path of progress, but the truth is gifted with a power which can roll them all away. This effort, humble though it be, will assuredly succeed, if it deserves success; if it does not, it will fail.

London: published by B. L. GARNER, Paternoster-row price 2d. To be sold by all Booksellers.
Communications for the Editor may be addressed for the present to J. H. Tillett, Norwich, or to the Publisher.

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

MR. TRELAWNY ON CHURCH-RATES.

WITH unfeigned pleasure, we, this week, give insertion to a letter from J. S. Trelawny, Esq., member for Tavistock during the last Parliament, and Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Church-rates—we wish we had been able to add, successful candidate at the recent general election for the representation of Brighton. Mr. Trelawny, however, is one of those men for whose defeat we are consoled by the conviction that their exclusion from the Legislature can only be temporary. Our readers, we are sure, will peruse anything from his pen, but especially on the important subject to which he has devoted so much attention, with high satisfaction. His letter is long, not as compared with the merits of the question which he discusses, but merely in relation to the usual limits of our correspondence. But it is anything but tedious. A more masterly view of the vicious character of Church-rate law we have never seen—and it is further recommended to us by the liberal and genial spirit which pervades it. His ample stores of information, his lucid arrangement, his dispassionate tone, and his power of giving clear expression to his thoughts, will, we trust, be found to add to the interest of the document to which his name alone would suffice to draw attention.

The letter, it will be seen, commences with a brief and compact review of the several attempts which have been made in Parliament to remedy the existing evils of church-rate law, and, with much plausibility, accounts for their failure. It passes on to touch slightly the authorities which may be appealed to in favour of an early settlement of the question. It describes the leading propositions established by the evidence taken by the Committee over which the honourable gentleman himself so ably presided—to wit, that the law is inadequate for its purpose—that it is uncertain—that it is expensive—that it is unjust to Dissenters—that it is, also, in special cases, unjust to Churchmen—and that it is unnecessary. These propositions having been made good, by pithy and pertinent extracts from one of the most interesting of Blue Books, Mr. Trelawny proceeds to suggest a practical remedy. The present law of church-rates he would abolish—the future repairs of church fabrics he would secure by a charge on some ecclesiastical property—and the expenses of worship he would leave to be defrayed by those who use the buildings. He calculates, and we think, on reasonable data, that a central board for maintaining Church of England edifices in substantial repair, might do the work for about £180,000 a-year. This revenue he proposes to raise from a fund to be constituted in the manner proposed by the Marquis of Blandford, last year, for the erection and permanent endowment of 600 new churches—namely, by the sale of a portion of the Church patronage now in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, and by a better management of episcopal and capitular revenues. In other words, Mr. Trelawny urges the creation and application

of the fund recommended by the Marquis of Blandford, but for the repair of old churches, instead of the building of new ones.

It will be obvious enough that this plan cannot have been framed with any view of embodying a sound theoretical principle. Mr. Trelawny, we feel quite convinced, would not urge its adoption on any such ground. That it is unjust to the community at large to take funds belonging to the nation, no matter to what uses they may be now consecrated, and apply them for the exclusive advantage of a particular religious denomination which comprehends only a part of the people, he would not, we believe, deny. That the funds upon which he proposes to place this annual charge of £180,000 are national, that is, belong in no other sense to the Protestant Episcopal sect in this country, than to the members of other sects, or of no sect at all, he would, we imagine, cheerfully admit. And it is quite certain that taking the whole of England and Wales, they who adhere to the articles, rites, liturgy, and discipline, comprised in the Book of Common Prayer, constitute but a bare moiety, if they do that, of the entire population. The settlement, therefore, suggested by Mr. Trelawny, involving, as it does, an appropriation of property belonging to the whole people, to an object in which a part only of the people are interested, cannot have been submitted as final. If so, it would be equivalent to a proposition to alienate for ever a sum which, capitalized, would amount to some £6,000,000 sterling, and make a present of it to the sect of Protestant Episcopalians. Now, whatever the virtues and services of this religious body, they do not seem to us so far to transcend the virtues and services of all the other religious bodies put together as to entitle them to this magnificent bonus. We have an assurance in Mr. Trelawny's Parliamentary career, that he would be about the last man to contend for an unfair preference—and, hence, we take it for granted, that his plan is only meant as the most feasible temporary arrangement that can be made pending the solution of that all important question, What is to be the future relation of the Church to the State?

To our minds, we frankly confess the modification of a bad principle, whereby many of the evil consequences resulting from it are either mitigated or got rid of, is not all gain. Church-rate law is excessively galling, particularly to Dissenters—and it is sometimes enforced with a harshness approximating to brutality. But, it may be, its very vexatiousness, its glaring injustice, its coarse violation of the gentler feelings inspired by Christian truth, and the blush of honest shame which it occasionally calls up into the cheeks of pious Churchmen, have their uses. Essential injustice ought not to be able to do its work so well as that its victims may remain unaware that they have been ill-treated. The wrong done to Christianity in pointing her out to the world as utterly unable to maintain herself, at least so long as she can compel others to maintain her, ought, we think, to preserve an external form which will remind the world that it is a wrong. The robbery, it be one, may as well be patent, that men of honest instincts may hate it as it deserves. Church-rates are the eruptions which indicate a bad constitution—very irritating, no doubt, and often truly frightful, but still calling attention to the real but latent error of which they are only symptoms. We do not insist upon retaining ugly blotches upon the surface, for, unquestionably, they do us real injury, however it may be alleviated by a compensating good. But we do say, that the relief we gain to our feelings and our sense of decency, by covering over a lurking mischief with a smooth, fair skin, is not an unmixed advantage, and is not to be regarded with the same unalloyed satisfaction, as a thorough and radical cure of that same mischief.

With this abatement, even we could say many things in favour of Mr. Trelawny's plan—always, however, on the supposition, that it is not intended to bar the country's right to put an end to the arrangement, whenever it shall see its way to something more in unison with the principle of religious

equality—that, in fact, it is only designed as a temporary substitute for that perfect justice which the state of parties in this country renders unattainable just at present. It will do away with a vast proportion of the ill-blood which now renders grave but good-humoured discussion on the question of Church and State utterly impossible in many districts. It will throw the members of the Episcopal religious community partially, at least, on their own resources, and will initiate them into the practice of the Voluntary principle. It will in no way augment the portion of national funds misapplied to ecclesiastical and sectarian purposes. Nay, more! Mr. Trelawny may plead in support of his proposition, and very justly, too, that he only asks for fiscal aid from the whole people in preserving from dilapidation and ruin edifices which that people own—and that the process by which he would secure the necessary sum will not dissipate a fraction of that wealth which the country may hereafter determine upon appropriating to secular uses. The better management of church leases will put a surplus in hand now, without deteriorating to the people hereafter the value of episcopal and capitular revenues—and the proceeds of the sale of patronage now in the Lord Chancellor's hands, will not be wasted, but will remain as a fund to compensate private patrons when the State shall think fit to resume all ecclesiastical property, and leave religion to its own vitality and energy. Regarded, therefore, as a transitional measure, not meant to estop something better when the country shall be prepared for it, we look upon Mr. Trelawny's proposition as being more liberal, and less open to objection, than any which has been yet submitted to the public.

What chances there are of persuading Parliament to adopt it, Mr. Trelawny must know far better than we can. Just now, we should judge that they are but few. Still, this is no reason why they should be treated with indifference. We will yet hope to rejoice in the honourable member's Parliamentary advocacy of a question which his previous labours on it have made so emphatically his own. Meanwhile, we heartily thank him for his letter. It will essentially benefit the cause he has in hand. It will, we trust, preclude any less liberal proposition, at least, from the party now in opposition. And it will draw public attention to a subject which the members of the Establishment are usually but too anxious to forget. Dissenters owe Mr. Trelawny a debt of gratitude for his very timely and very arduous services on their behalf—and we do most sincerely hope that the honourable Chairman of the Select Committee on Church-rates will not be overlooked when a Parliamentary vacancy occurs which they will have an influential voice in filling up.

OPINIONS OF M.P.'S ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.—No. IV.

Mr. Dod gives us but little aid in ascertaining the ecclesiastical sentiments of Irish members. For the most part the topic is ignored—Tenant Right, and even the Repeal of the Union, occupying a more prominent position. Some few, however, of the Roman Catholic members take the opportunity of expressing their resolution to vote for the repeal of the already obsolete Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

We have more than once noticed the peculiar construction put upon the phrase "religious liberty" by the Irish Catholic clergy, and expressed our doubt of their willingness to apply to secular purposes the property held in trust by the State Church, notwithstanding their frequent demands for the removal of the monopoly. "The Parliamentary Companion," so far as it throws any light on the subject, rather confirms our fears. "Religious equality"—which may mean the equal payment of all sects or of none—is in the ascendant. Thus, Mr. Bland and Mr. Ball both contend for "complete equality for all religious denominations." Mr. Bellew, a name intimately associated with the Whig party for many years past, plainly declares that he

"will oppose any Government that will not bring forward, as a cabinet measure, the appropriating of the Church temporalities to their primitive purposes"—that is, to the endowment of the Catholic Church. We find, also, Mr. Serjeant Shee reiterating the views we have before noticed. He will support "the incontestable claims of the Roman Catholics upon the ecclesiastical revenues of their country," and from the prominence, on this as on other occasions, he has given to this demand, will, probably, be prepared to propose it to the House of Commons. Other members of the "Popish Brigade," if not so decided, seem, by their phraseology, anxious not to commit themselves against any such ecclesiastical arrangements as will turn up something to the advantage of their Church. Thus, Mr. Scully contents himself with desiring "a reform of the present Church system"—Mr. Cogan is "in favour of full and equal civil and religious liberty for all religious denominations"—Mr. Monsell declares his opposition "to all religious restrictions." We turn with some curiosity to the declaration of faith made by Mr. Bowyer, counsel to Cardinal Wiseman, and find him set down as in favour of "the freedom of the Roman Catholic Church, and the rights of its bishops and clergy." Mr. R. M. Fox has the distinction of standing alone amongst the Irish members in announcing his opposition to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. With the exception of Mr. M. J. Blake, who desires "to remove the bishops from the House of Lords," the above is nearly all the light thrown upon the opinions of the half hundred members of the "Brass Band" in the pages of Mr. Dod. But we have some hopes that such liberalised Catholics—sympathising rather with laity than clergy—as Mr. Meagher, Mr. Macguire, and Mr. Duffy, will more heartily co-operate in opposing all religious endowments, than can be expected from the priestly members.

Strangely enough, Mr. F. Lucas, the editor of the ultramontane *Tablet*, is the only Irish member who directly avows himself as in favour of "a severance of Church and State." We should be glad to believe that the new M.P. for Meath held to a simple faith in Voluntaryism; but the knowledge of the history of Romish bigotry all over the world, and especially the recent experience we have had, both at home and abroad, of the anxiety of ultramontanists to sacrifice everything—principles, rights, and property—to Church aggrandizement, obliges us to view his professions with distrust. We shall be rejoiced if we are mistaken. Mr. Lucas, besides great ability and energy of character, evidently possesses vast influence over his co-religionists, and we shall be glad to find it exercised in support of genuine anti-state-church principles.

It may be that the hon. member for Meath, with more foresight than the bulk of his colleagues, sees the utter impracticability of the indiscriminate endowment system. He may have been forced to the conclusion that the people of England will strenuously resist any further grant of public money, on any pretence whatever, to Roman Catholics, and have, therefore, determined to take his stand on the anti-state-church principle. Possibly the current of opinion in this country may be turned, or, perhaps, the Anglican clergy may learn to acquiesce in a scheme of policy which is adapted to preserve their endowments untouched. But at present there are no symptoms of the first result—and, indeed, all the signs of the times lead to the conclusion that the day for Catholic endowments has passed for ever. "Religious equality" must come, in spite of Mr. Shee and his sympathizers, not by equalising, but by withdrawing all existing endowments. The very remarkable spontaneous declaration of sixty-five members, noticed in our last number, to resist Catholic endowments, coupled with the large mass of anti-state-church opinion in the House, and the still stronger feeling out of doors, satisfy us that no statesman will be mad enough to propose such a measure. Church and State Tories have closed the door in that direction, and must now be satisfied to make their escape from present difficulties through the same aperture as their Radical brethren. When the Irish Brigade more clearly perceive the situation of affairs, we are not without hopes that they will, in self-defence and justice to their own religion, heartily combine with pure Voluntaries in demanding religious equality by withdrawing State support from all sects.

We had written thus far, ere we perused the report of the meeting of Irish members, held at Dublin, on Friday last, to promote the cause of "religious equality." It will be seen, that no definite course of policy was adopted on the occasion,

but a resolution was passed, appointing a very influential committee, "to correspond with the friends of religious equality in England and Ireland," prior to the holding of a Conference next month. Nearly all the Irish members to whom we have above referred, took part in this important meeting; and prominently so, Mr. Serjeant Shee. The Committee is composed almost exclusively of Catholics—but to this fact no reasonable ground of objection can be made. It is they who especially feel the grievance of the Irish State-Church, and who might be expected, like Dissenters in England, to make the first and most strenuous efforts for its removal. Indeed, this question can only be settled with their cordial co-operation. From the tone of the *Freeman's Journal*, and the *Times'* correspondent, it would appear, that the object of this new combination, is a special assault on the Irish Establishment, and that its movers will not merely be satisfied with a "demonstration," but are prepared for vigorous and prolonged agitation. But, at present, speculation is premature. The Irish Liberals seem anxious to conciliate the support of English friends in their new undertaking, and evince a wise caution in maturing their plans before bringing them prominently before the public. So far all is well. The association of the tried reputation of Mr. Sharman Crawford with the movement is a further indication of its *bona fide* character. But English Liberals have not forgotten Mr. O'Connell and his habit of bringing forward ecclesiastical grievances as a stalking horse for ulterior objects, without any real intention of persevering in their agitation, and it cannot be surprising if the insincerity of the great agitator has created in this country a distrust of all Irish programmes for co-operative action. It is for the Irish Liberals to remove this prejudice by a sincere and decided line of conduct. Loose terms and phrases are but an indifferent bond of union. They may rest assured that the friends of religious equality in England will lend their influence to no scheme which wears the aspect of a party movement, such as the creating a diversion against the anti-Maynooth agitation, and which is not clear, well-defined, and tangible. If any of all of them are so blind to the signs of the times, as to imagine that the appropriation principle can ever again be sanctioned by English statesmen or opinion, they are most woefully mistaken. That question is beyond the reach of the manoeuvres of faction. No apparent exigency of political parties would induce the people of this country—clergy and laity, Churchman and Dissenter, Conservative and Radical—to consent to any extension of State aid to Catholicism. The whole country would rise against it. Mr. Serjeant Shee's nostrum is as effete as the Whig family party which once proposed it as the panacea for Irish discontent; nor do we suppose that any intelligent Irish Liberal member, not even the learned gentleman himself, can regard such sentiments in the present state of public feeling in this country as anything more than an abstract theory. To attempt building an agitation upon it would be simply preposterous. The secularization of Irish Church property is the only principle upon which English Liberals would consent to unite with their Irish friends in a new ecclesiastical movement.

A CONTUMACIOUS CHERTMAN IN DANGER OF THE COUNTY COURT.—On Saturday, a young man, named Sheppard, attended at the Southwark Police-court to complain that the Rev. Mr. Woodward, curate of St. James's, Bermondsey, had turned away the body of his child from the grave, refusing to read the service, because the child had not been baptised. Having paid the fees, complainant wished to know whether the clergyman was not bound to fulfil his contract by reading the burial service?

Mr. Combe said, he had nothing to do with that; it was entirely a question for the Ecclesiastical Court. He thought the applicant had better take the body to a cemetery, and save all further bother.

Applicant informed his worship that he had no occasion to take it to a cemetery, as he had seen the Rev. Mr. Gibson, the minister of Bermondsey Old Church, on the subject, and he at once consented to bury the child, although not baptised.

Mr. Combe told him that if such was the case he had better take the body to the Old Church.

Applicant: But I have paid the fees to the Rev. Mr. Woodward, and he refuses to return them. What am I to do with that?

Mr. Combe: Why, summon him to the County Court, as you would any other person. He has received fees for a certain purpose, and, not performing his contract, he has a right to return them. If you have any other complaint to make of his conduct you must go to the Ecclesiastical Court.

Applicant, it is added, thanked the magistrate for his advice. The thanks, we presume, were limited to the advice touching the County Courts—a new, and improved, instrument of clerical discipline.

PROPOSALS FOR SETTLING THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

I wish to call your attention to the subject of church-rates, on which I gave a notice of motion last session, intending to conclude with two resolutions, which were placed upon the paper. They were in the following terms:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the evils arising from the existing state of the law of church-rates are of a nature requiring the early application of a remedy by an act of the Legislature.

That, in lieu of church-rates, a measure be introduced providing for the repair of churches by means of a charge on ecclesiastical property, and enabling congregations to defray the expenses of Divine service by an effective system of self-taxation, which shall give to regular officers to be constituted, the power, now exercised by churchwardens, of excusing poor persons, and shall likewise leave a portion of every church free to casual applicants for seats.

These resolutions were intended to be the basis of a measure which, it seemed to me, would remove much ill feeling now existing amongst different religious communities. But before I recommend them to your readers, I should at least cursorily mention the position in which this question stood at the opening of the inquiry which took place in the late session of 1851, and over which I had the honour to preside. It is almost unnecessary to say at the outset, that this question has been before the public for a great many years, and has occupied the serious attention of both the great parties which alternately held the reins of power. I mention this as a proof of general concurrence in the opinion, that it is desirable to legislate upon the subject—in other words, that the evils arising out of the state of the law are universally-admitted facts.

Indeed, the attempts which have been made to remedy the evils produced by church-rates are sufficient proofs of the general agreement, that some measure ought to be adopted by way of remedy. An analogous impost existed in Ireland, under the name of vestry-cess; and, notwithstanding the charge made against the Imperial Parliament, that it is insensible to appeals for justice to that country, the tax was abolished by an act of 1833—the 3rd and 4th William IV. c. 37, sec. 63. It would appear, therefore, that Ireland was enabled to relieve herself of one cause of rancour and animosity between members of different religious bodies, nearly twenty years before this country. I will not dwell upon details. I will content myself with indicating chronologically the steps which have been taken at various periods. The Ecclesiastical Commission of 1831 reported in 1832 (p. 45), "that the whole subject of church-rates demands immediate attention, for the mischiefs resulting from the present state of the law are rapidly spreading." This report was subscribed by six bishops, two peers, and several most eminent lawyers. In consequence of this recommendation, and in consequence of the strong feelings excited in the country by the harsh and arbitrary enforcement of the letter of the law by ecclesiastical and other courts—in consequence, too, of the evident social injuries occasioned by the maintenance of the law as it existed, and the evident harm done by it in estranging clergymen from their flocks, and impairing their just and well-deserved influence—two or three attempts were made to devise and carry into effect remedial measures. You are aware of Lord Althorp's attempt, in 1834, to charge the land-tax with a sum of £250,000, to be applied to fabrics of churches—of Sir Robert Peel's proposal, in 1835, to provide for their repair from the Consolidated Fund—and Mr. Spring Rice's resolution, in 1837, which, if it had passed into a law, would have provided for the same objects by a fund calculated to arise from increased value to be given to Church lands by an improved mode of management. It is well known that this scheme failed from want of cordiality in the mode of its reception by the House of Commons, where it was affirmed by only five votes. However, Lord John Russell, with a view of making some progress, at least, by obtaining an available fund for the purpose of meeting the charge of church-rates, moved "for a select committee to inquire into Church leases, with a view to their increased value." In 1838 the committee was appointed, but could not concur in a report. In the session of 1851, a committee was appointed on church-rates, which sat and received a considerable quantity of most valuable evidence, which was reported to the House, and has since been published. Such, then, are the facts of the case down to 1851.

Now, the concurrence of sentiment on the part of several successive Governments that legislation was called for, taken in connexion with the remarkable circumstance that nothing has been effected, is a remarkable fact, and requires to be accounted for on some principle. Why has nothing been done when all agree? Simply, because all agree. This looks like a paradox, but is, perhaps, less difficult to explain than it appears. The fact is, there are always two great parties, consisting of those who hold office and those who mean to hold it. Now, the latter are never very anxious to encourage the efforts of the former when they seek to carry measures of amelioration. A Government which passes a good measure consolidates its tenure. An opposition which allows them to carry it diminishes the breadth and scope of its political programme, and leaves less to promise

the public as a reward for their confidence. The history of Charity Trusts, Ecclesiastical Court, Reform, and Chancery Reform Bills, abundantly illustrate the fact asserted, if they do not suggest the same explanation. I shall be asked, no doubt, why the Committee of last year did not agree upon and present a report in addition to the evidence. The fact is, the grievance of church-rates is one for which it is extremely difficult to suggest any remedy likely to be satisfactory to Churchmen and Dissenters, viewing the subject, as they do, so differently. It was clear that simple abolition would not immediately succeed, although, perhaps, that solution would be on the whole the most rational one. And yet, the law could not be left as it was. Indeed, no member of the Church of England can rest contented with the highly precarious and unsatisfactory position in which the repair, or rather disrepair, of churches is now left. It is, indeed, a melancholy sight to witness great and respectable bodies of fellow-citizens in a position of constant hostility, eternally fencing with the weapons of law courts, and carrying their miserable litigations through almost the whole range of our civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical judicature, instead of spending the same funds in diffusing the blessings of education and the comforts of religion throughout a population which but too much requires every penny we can spend. As a member of the Church of England I claim a right to some certain adjustment of this wretched dispute, and I should be glad to see a provision made for repair of fabrics, some of which are, I have been told, in process of dilapidation from imperfections in the law. The law cannot be worked. However, the question how to improve the condition of the Church in a manner least obnoxious to any party or section of opinions was the problem the committee had to solve—a problem which required long and anxious consideration of all the numerous, complex, and antagonistic difficulties of the case. This was the reason that, speaking for myself, I did not feel that I was in a position to recommend to the committee the adoption of any plan until at least I had had time to mature one. When Parliament met this year, I was about to ask for the re-appointment of the committee; but, finding amongst some of those whom I consulted—being members of the late committee—that it was not thought that, under all circumstances, any good purpose was likely to result from its reconstitution, I felt inclined to defer to their opinion, and, without losing more time, appeal to the House to adopt a resolution as the basis of a legislative act. The state of parties at the commencement of the session, and the impending ministerial crisis and change of government presented a very unsuitable opportunity of re-opening the question in a committee.

I have said I determined upon proposing a resolution as the basis of a legislative act. The truth is, Sir, I wish to settle this question, and not merely to disturb it. It were easy to make, year after year, a barren abstract motion, which would rather express the irreconcilability of men than effect material progress in the direction of practical Reform. I complain that, in numerous instances, the churches of this country are not properly supported, and, as a member of the Church of England, I insist on justice being done to her.

I am well aware of the altered position of a public man who, having heretofore denounced a grievance, at length essays to propound a plan. It is a hazardous experiment, if reputation is the object sought for. Ignorance, selfishness, and fanaticism, too often combine to throw every species of impediment in the way of his proposal out of doors; while, in the House, the polished fidelity of the apt debater, or the keen dissecting knife of the skilled official, lays bare inconsistencies, and thus it dies an ignominious death amidst the unseemly jeers of those who witness the catastrophe!

Knowing this, however, I am not disheartened. If the plan which I have proposed have no better fate than former plans, I shall at least feel that I have honestly attempted to cope with a great and admitted evil, and shall have no reason to reproach myself.

I do not intend, upon the present occasion, to dwell long upon the social ill effects of the law. It is a disagreeable topic, and is sufficiently notorious already. I presume everyone deprecates meetings in vestry, where men of different religious persuasions are gathered together to scold each other about sixpenny rates; and, professing to serve religion, bring her into contempt, holding her up to the sneers of the scoffer, as if she were the patent of hatred and of strife. Indeed, the case I advocate is so irrefragably strong that I will not run the risk, even for a good purpose, of rousing hostile feelings, and disturbing elements of discord, happily lulled to sleep at last in those large towns in which the rate is virtually given up. It is unnecessary to do more than appeal to the candour of Churchmen and Dissenters to admit that the evils I deprecate are great and crying evils, and that it will be a scandal to good government to leave them undressed, if their redress be, as I believe it is, practicable when attempted in a spirit of fairness and moderation.

The argument of authority need not be dwelt upon at length. It is enough to remind your readers that Sir Robert Peel was distinctly of opinion that this question

could not be left unsettled. His words cannot be too often quoted. He said, "the subject yielded to no other in emergency." And "that the Government ought not to suffer the law respecting church-rates to be made the theme of discussion at public meetings, and the subject of angry comment from parochial matters, for another twelve months." But other authority exists on this subject, from which I cannot but entertain sanguine expectations. The Earl of Derby's language was the language of a man who spoke only under a deep sense of moral responsibility. What he undertook to do, or said ought to be done, he was certain to attempt to fulfil when an occasion of acting presented itself. Lord Derby is now at the head of the Government, and I feel certain that he will already have turned his mind and the attention of his Cabinet to the subject of church-rates. I believe he is no more capable of disappointing Dissenters than he is of ignoring the engagements under which he lies towards the landed interest, or towards the country in reference to the time of the meeting of Parliament. "*Nusquam iuta fides*," will be never said in relation to a nobleman whose name is untarnished, and whose word is his bond. Now, what was the language of Lord Derby? "With regard to the present amount of church-rates, and the mode in which it is collected, and the manner in which, in many instances, those rates have been abusively and improperly applied, that has always been considered a very great grievance, and from which her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend substantial relief." "Suppose that, year after year, the Church should be triumphant in maintaining the payment of these votes to the uttermost farthing, and maintaining every abuse connected with their collection and distribution, does my honourable friend think that such a course of proceeding would be advantageous to the interests of the Church, or lead to the promotion of true religion? Does my honourable friend consider the heartburnings, the acrimonious revivings, the profanation of the church, where these meetings take place, by which, year after year, the cause of true religion is violated and profaned?" And again, "I say that such a state of things imperatively calls for relief."

I will now proceed to describe the leading propositions established by evidence adduced before the committee of last year. I conceive that that evidence entitles me to consider six propositions as conclusively established:—

- I. That the law is inadequate for its purpose.
- II. That it is uncertain.
- III. That it is expensive.
- IV. That it is unjust to Dissenters.
- V. That it is, in special cases, unjust to Churchmen.
- VI. That it is unnecessary.

I propose to establish these propositions *seriatim*. I contend that church-rates cannot, as the law is now, be relied upon as a certain mode of repairing churches. The progress of the Baintree suits abundantly proves this position. Baintree church being in disrepair in 1837, an attempt is made to obtain a rate; and power of obtaining one is still a question before the judges of the land! Is it necessary to say another word? This is of itself a case for legislation. The rate was 3s. in the pound to raise £532. An amendment postponed the question for twelve months from the 2nd of June, the day of meeting. The churchwardens proceeded within a few days after that, out of vestry, to levy a rate—that is, on the 10th of June, 1837. No other parishioners were present. Mr. Burder refused to pay his proportion. The churchwardens proceeded to the Consistory Court to compel him to pay £80. Dr. Lushington affirmed the rate, feeling bound by the decision of Sir William Wynne, in the Court of Arches, his superior court, in the case of Gauden v. Selby, in 1799—a case in which a rate having been refused, the churchwardens took upon themselves to make one. A motion for prohibition was made in the Queen's Bench, the case of Veley v. Burder. Lord Denman decided against the rate on May 1st, 1840. The churchwardens appealed to the Exchequer Chamber, when the prohibition was affirmed by Justice Tindal. A passage in the judgment of the latter Judge—a sort of *obiter dictum*—induced the churchwardens to vary their mode of proceeding. They seemed to think that their mistake lay in making the rate without the concurrence of the minority present. Accordingly a second vestry was held on the 15th of May, 1841, when a rate having been deliberately refused in terms, affidavit of such refusal was made by the vicar to the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London, and a decree of that court issued on the 11th of June, 1841, citing the churchwardens and parishioners to appear in the said court, to show cause why a motion to make a rate should not issue. The parishioners thrice called, and not appearing, the motion issued. Another vestry was held, and the rate was again refused; on which the churchwardens and minority made a rate. The churchwardens proceeded against Mr. Gosling, but Dr. Lushington, in the Consistory Court, rejected the libel. The Court of Arches, under Sir H. Jenner Fust, reversed Dr. Lushington's judgment. The case then went into the Queen's Bench, where, in the case of Gosling v. Veley, Lord Denman gave judgment in favour of the rate—a decision subsequently confirmed in the Exchequer Chamber; and the case is now before the House of Lords.

Now even if the decision of the House of Lords be favourable to the rate, the question will still be unsettled. The only effect would be that the prohibition would be relaxed, and the House of Lords would have decided that a certain rate is valid, not that it is not in the power of a majority, by abundant means, to succeed in defeating a rate. In reply 485, this is abundantly shown by Mr. Courtland. He says, that thousands of expedients of defeating a church-rate would still remain—such as appointing churchwardens adverse to rates, proposing nominal rates, and other similar devices. Mr. Pritchard confirms this in his evidence [Reply 658]. He says, if the House of Lords should hold the rate to be valid, "the prohibition would then be relaxed; the case would be sent back, not to Dr. Lushington, as it would but for Sir Herbert having retained the cause in his court, but to Sir Herbert's court; the libel would be admitted then; and evidence taken upon it, the defendant would be at liberty to counterplead it in any way he might be advised, and the case would come on upon evidence on both sides." He added, that eventually the case might be taken to the Privy Council.

It will be observed, in the evidence of Dr. Lushington [see 2,342], that, while he maintains that the Ecclesiastical Courts, "if properly put in motion, and no mistake be made," have powers to enforce the repair of churches, by proceeding against every individual *unfit* repairs are made, he adds also these words: "But considering that these proceedings have been obsolete now for 150 or 200 years, there is a very great chance that there may be a miscarriage in some point of form, so that the power of the Ecclesiastical Courts would never be called into perfect effect."

Now, let it be supposed that the Church party fall back on this remedy. It seems very unlikely that churchwardens would long hazard the expense to which failures would subject them, especially if we consider what Dr. Lushington says in his replies to questions 2,345-6:—

The Chairman.—Do you conceive that churchwardens are liable, beyond their general duty, to present an estimate and propose to parishioners a rate for the repair of the church?—The churchwardens can do no more; they are not entitled to make a rate of themselves.

Chairman.—Would no legal consequences affect them personally, supposing they had presented an estimate, and endeavoured, as far as they were concerned, to take the requisite steps to the making of a rate?—They have done all they can do; I apprehend that is the extent of their duty.

And it is evident that the risk of failure would be proportional to the number of courts in which a suit may be conducted. How many courts may be resorted to for the determination of a single cause, may be gathered from the reply of Dr. Lushington to question 2,349. He is asked:—

Chairman.—If a person were determined to be litigious, and to raise every possible objection, is it not conceivable, and even probable, that a cause might be carried from the magistrates to the Consistory Court, from the Consistory Court to the Court of Arches, from the Court of Arches to the Queen's Bench, thence to the Exchequer Chamber, and ultimately to the House of Lords; then back again to the Ecclesiastical Courts, and ultimately to the Privy Council? No doubt whatever. The Baintree case has, I may say, more than followed that course, for it has doubled it in part; it has been twice to the Queen's Bench.

Now, I adduce this evidence to prove that the law of church-rates is inadequate for its object. The machine won't work. Nor is this mere speculation. Here follow examples which prove that it won't work. It is in many places practically given up:—

Mr. Bates states that for the last 15 years there has been no church-rate in Leeds; they have been discontinued of late in all the out-townships and chapels. In the principal towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire they have been abandoned for some years. In Bradford for the last 10 years, and in its chapels, Ecclesall, Harewood, Horton, Manningham, Shipley, Thorton, and Wharfedale. In Halifax, for the last 14 or 15 years, there has been no rate; and there is none in the townships or chapels of Midgley, Ovenden, Skipton, Sowerby, Pkley, Rastrick, Hoptonfield, and Stansfield. In Huddersfield there has been no rate for 14 years, nor in the chapels of Goleat, Lindley, and Longwood. In Sheffield there has been no rate for 30 years, nor in any of its chapels—none in Wakefield, none in Odley; none in Barnsley; and in many of the large villages.

Mr. Offer states in his evidence that West Hackney has had no church-rate since an attempt was made to enforce one. South Hackney has one made, but only on the understanding that it should not be enforced. In Edmonton they are not enforced.

Mr. Couch stated that at Llansallces, in Cornwall, there had been opposition to rates which commenced 12 years ago. The church has been repaired of late by voluntary contributions.

Mr. Mellor says he was counsel in the Norfolk case, of Francis v. Steward; also, in Baines's case, which was an application for a habeas corpus, he being in prison under a writ for not paying church-rates. The imprisonment was made at Leicester; he was considered a martyr. People visited him in great numbers in prison, and he held a levee there constantly. Vice-Chancellor Wigram, who was counsel on Chancery on the other side, told witness that in consequence of the prohibition, vast numbers of people resorted to his shop, and his trade greatly improved. After mentioning other circumstances, he adds, that no rate has since been levied at Leicester in that parish (St. Margaret's)—a parish of 25,000 inhabitants—with, he believed, one exception, and then a violent opposition had arisen. He subsequently mentioned Mr. Munst's case at Birmingham, 15 or 16 years ago. He was indicted for a riot in a church, and since then there has been no rate.

Mr. Flamank said there had been no rates at Tavistock since the opposition to them in 1833—conducted under great excitement. The church there has been repaired on the voluntary principle, at the cost of £2,000—some Dissenters even liberally subscribing.

The Rev. Mr. Burgess, rector of Upper Chelsea, had been incumbent for 15 years. He had never made a rate, and never meant to attempt one. He said there were no rates in Manchester, and only partially in Liverpool.

Mr. Isaac Bass said they were commonly defeated in Brighton.

Now, Sir, I conceive I have conclusively established my first position, that the law is ineffective for its object.

II. I contend that the law is uncertain.

As to common law duty of repairing churches, there is no doubt whatever. Every judicial authority, and every lawyer whose opinion deserves to be named, concurs in the doctrine that, from time immemorial, the duty of repairing the parish church has been the undoubted law of the land. But whilst the duty is undeniable, the sanction which compels performance is both vexatious in its process, and nugatory in its results. It is full of uncertainty. It is mainly under these four particulars:—

(i.) It is doubtful for what purposes a rate may be made.

Dr. Lushington is asked (2,472), "In the administration of the law, have you found any difficulties or doubts, which you think Parliament could remove, in respect of the purposes for which church-rates can be laid? A great many doubts and difficulties."

The learned judge was heard at length on that point, and he attempted to enumerate some of the purposes for which a church-rate may be laid. The importance of the question appears by the statements, both of Dr. Lushington, Sir John Dodson, and Mr. Barnes. Dr. Lushington says he has known expenses of highway and Parliamentary expenses included in a church-rate. He has known almost any sort of expense included, because they could not put it on the poor-rate. Sir John Dodson was asked (4,376), "Can you state any peculiar customs in any part of the country in which improper items are included in the church-rate?—For the destruction of vermin, I believe very often they pay so much a score, or so much a dozen for sparrows?" Again, Mr. Barnes, a lawyer of long standing, and thoroughly imbued with this subject, says, in his reply to question 3,363, "Are you aware that there are odd parochial charges which have been charged to church-rates in various parishes, by custom or otherwise?—All sorts of charges; in the beginning of my time the common practice was to put into the church-rate whatever they could not get otherwise; I state that in the broadest way. It was quite common in the rural parishes to pay for killing noxious animals, and so on."

(ii.) It seems doubtful whether, strictly speaking, stock in trade is exempt from the tax. What right have churchwardens to omit to rate every person and in respect of every description of property?

Dr. Lushington says that originally church-rates were in the nature of a poll tax (*vid.* 2,389). Indeed, he even cites an opinion of a chief justice who, twenty-eight years ago, expressed an opinion (*vid.* 2,363) that, in strict law, you might assess a man according to his whole personal estate. It was said, "Then you may as well assess Rundell and Bridge for all the jewellery in their shop," and he answered, "So you may." "But in practice and usage," says Dr. Lushington, "the ordinary course is to assess the occupant always, and according to the value of his holding."

It seems that originally all persons were liable, because all partook of the resultant advantage—all being in those times of the same religious persuasion.

Again, Dr. Lushington was asked question, 2,403, "You have stated that, in some cases you have known, in one or two places you have named, ships and stock in trade were assessed to church-rate.—Yes."

And again (2,365), "Chairman.—In a parish in which it is not now usual to assess certain kinds of property, what would be the effect if the churchwardens were to propose to rate stock in trade?—If the churchwardens were to propose to rate stock in trade, it would raise that very difficult question, which has already been raised with respect to the poor-rate." And the learned judge went on to say it would be necessary to pass a suspending statute.

This evidence seems conclusively to demonstrate the uncertainty of the law in a second particular.

(iii.) Difference of opinion seems to prevail, too, with respect to the true and really efficacious mode of enforcing the duty of repairing of churches. Dr. Lushington thinks there is no power of enforcing the making of a rate, because the church may be otherwise repaired; and unless it is in disrepair there is no case for suing in the Ecclesiastical Courts. At the same time, he thinks that, if parishioners obstinately refuse necessary repairs, there is a remedy against them individually. Dr. Lushington says (2,341)—

I will take the case of a parish which obstinately refuses to raise a church-rate at all; now the proper jurisdiction is to say to the parishioners at large, "You shall repair the church," and, if they do not repair the church, the two ancient remedies are, one to lay the parish under interdict, and the other to proceed against parishioners for refusing to concur in those means which were necessary to have the church repaired, but not specifically to make a rate.

And yet, if the opinions of some of the common law judges in the Braintree case be followed as correct, it would seem that the proper course is to make a rate, or enforce the making one, on the grounds that the duty of repair is undeniable, and that there is no fairer mode of performing it than by that of making a rate, without which, as churchwardens are punishable for neglect, there would be, it is urged, a wrong without a remedy. In the case of *Stewart v. Francis*, the Ecclesiastical Court was even appealed to in its criminal capacity, the office of judge being (as it is called) promoted for that object, but a prohibition was granted by the common law courts, and that process failed. But all this tends to show the doubts which prevail as to the true mode of proceeding.

(iv.) The last prominent uncertainty is as to whether churchwardens have power to excuse persons from payment. Dr. Lushington says this practice is illegal, and that he has had difficulty (1,429) "in maintaining one or two church-rates, which have been irregularly made in that respect." And yet it seems it is the practice to excuse poor people at the discretion of churchwardens! At all events, the power is most dangerous to entrust to any merely executive officer. In any case, the law should be made clear.

III. We now come to the question of costs.

The proceedings in the first Braintree case commenced in 1837. The rate proposed was 3s. in the pound, to raise £532 10s. This was the case of *Veley v. Burder*. The whole costs were £624 7s. 6d. In 1841 occurred the case of *Veley v. Gosling*. The estimated costs up to the present time are £560. The rate was 2s. in the pound to raise £713, besides incidental expenses, £20 6s. Mr. Veley, speaking of the expenses of the parish in these proceedings, estimated them at £1,600.

In the case of the Melbourne rate, a decision against Mr. Joseph Campkin was made for 19s. 4d., and the proctor's bill was £266 9s. 4d. The Rev. W. Selwyn states that the churchwardens had to pay £90 over the taxed costs. In the case of *Varty and Mopsy v. Nunn*, the amount recovered was 3s. 4d.—the costs, £250.

IV. All considerations taken into account, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, whatever might have been the case in Roman Catholic times, church-rates have ceased to be just under present

circumstances. It is true, that no lawyer can venture to maintain that it is not a common law duty to repair the fabrics of churches, and provide the necessities of Divine service. It is true that the average charge for church-rates, wherever they are paid, falling upon a particular occupation, is susceptible of calculation, and is calculated in the rent. It is true that if the Ecclesiastical Courts are regularly put in motion, and no mistake made, there is power—though at great risk of failure—to compel inhabitants to repair a church. It may be very true that the tax is ultimately incident upon the owner of land, and that to remit the tax, would be, in effect, to make a present to the occupying tenant until he has made fresh terms as to rent. Yet, it does not follow from these positions, taken singly or collectively, that church-rates are just. It may be right to continue a certain charge, which has existed for many centuries, but it does not follow that the public are always bound to apply its produce to the same objects. And if it has ceased to give general satisfaction to apply a portion of the national wealth to the purpose of defusing particular tenets, those who disapprove of such application have a right to its continuance, and those who insist upon it are bound to demonstrate its conduciveness to the public good. The tax grew up in Roman Catholic times, when no other religion is tolerated. The character of the sanctions of the tax was at that period—interdict and excommunication (now commuted into imprisonment for contempt, under 63 Geo. III., c. 127, s. 1)—and the supposition of their sufficiency, plainly show that this was the fact. It was considered that exclusion from communion of the Church was the greatest evil which could befall a man. Much valuable evidence on this point was given by John Hodgkin, a barrister, and member of the community of Friends:—

He proved that the whole tenour of early legislation in respect to religion presumed an entire intolerance of dissent. Thus, by the Act of Uniformity (1st Elizabeth, c. 2, s. 14) every person was to resort to church, on pain of Church censures, and twelvemonths for every offence; and by the 28th Elizabeth, there is a penalty of £20 a month for continuing to neglect to do so. By the 20th canon of James I., 1603, it is provided that "churchwardens shall diligently see that all parishioners duly resort to church;" and similarly, the 113th canon provides for presenting the names of all persons, "as well men as women, who being of the age of sixteen, received not the communion at Easter before." The 5th and 6th Edward VI., c. 1, s. 6, imposes a penalty for being present at any other form of worship: for the first offence, six months; the second, twelve months; the third, imprisonment for life. By the 13th and 14th Charles II., c. 1. Quakers, for assembling for divine worship, were liable, for the first offence, to £5, the second, £10, and the third, to be transported to the plantations as slaves. By the 22nd Charles II., which is called the Conventicle Act, further penalties are imposed on persons attending conventicles; all which laws prove that in those days Nonconformity was not endured in the eye of the law. Dissent was treated as a crime as well as a sin. Thus, by the 2nd Henry IV., c. 25, it was enacted that "none henceforth anything preach, hold, teach, or instruct, open or privily, or make or write any book contrary to the Catholic faith on determination of the Holy Church."

The evidence of Dr. Lushington (question 2,358) is precisely to the same point:—

The whole thing is fully explained if you look at the history of church-rates; when you remember that the origin of church-rates was this, that the whole of this country were Roman Catholics, and that in those days the idea of any man refusing to contribute to what was necessary for the performance of divine service and for upholding the fabric, was an offence in the sight of the Church which would not have been endured for an hour.

The learned judge was asked (2,359), "Then the existence of Dissent has, in fact, introduced an entirely new element into the controversy?—Completely."

The toleration of Dissent entirely altered the state of the question. The tax ceased to be applicable to purposes in the benefit of which all could partake, and then became unjust. But, further than this, it is always unjust to retain any law which, while it is generally efficacious for its end, never, when disputed, succeeds except by means as it were elaborately contrived to produce needless irritation, uncertainty, and expense. To say that such a law ought not to be repealed, because occupiers have calculated that a sixpenny rate should be allowed for in the rent they pay, is to strain a principle to the verge of pedantry, and would practically condemn all fiscal alterations, such as the alteration of the window-tax, or the incidence of the cost of prosecutions upon the Consolidated Fund, in lieu of on the land.

V. Church-rates are often unjust to Churchmen themselves:—

The Rev. Frederick Wade, M.A., stated before the committee that he had been for seven years incumbent of Golden-hill Chapel, in the diocese of Lichfield, and the county of Staffordshire. The church of Golden-hill was built under the Private Patronage Act, 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 38. The district of his chapelry was taken out of Tunstall, Tunstall having been itself constituted a district parish, and taken out of the original parish of Wolstanton. Those who attend the church of Golden-hill district, and pay pew-rents towards its support, are still liable to two church-rates, one for Tunstall, and another for Wolstanton. To this treble payment great objection is entertained on the part of the inhabitants of the chapelry.

The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., stated that he was rector of Upper Chelsea, one of two parishes into which the parish of Chelsea was divided under the 58 Geo. III., cap. 45, the other being St. Luke's. In 1819, a local act was obtained for building a new parish church at a cost of £27,000. By virtue of that act rates for St. Luke's are leviable over the whole of Chelsea. The new parishioners remonstrated, and a case was prepared to go before the Exchequer Chamber. The same gentleman stated that he had built two other churches in his parish, since he had become incumbent, which were maintained by the Voluntary principle. Their names are St. Saviour's and St. Jude's. The inhabitants attending these are also liable to rates for St. Luke's.

I have selected these as striking examples of what I believe is no uncommon case, namely, that of Churchmen subject to two or three distinct sets of rates for ecclesiastical fabrics, in the advantages of which they do not participate; and, on this point, I know a very strong feeling of the injustice is felt by ministers and their flocks.

VI. I now come to the last point substantiated before the committee—I mean, the unnecessary of this irritating tax. I maintain that experience abundantly proves that there would be no difficulty in supporting churches without a church-rate, if an act were passed making it the duty of certain officers to call together inhabitants—declare the actual state of the church, and the necessity (if any) of repairs. The evidence of Mr. Reid Newsome, churchwarden of Headingley, is very instructive on this point. He raised a Voluntary church-rate by charging the house-rental of each person occupying a sitting. Nearly every person paid. The plan went on for three years, but it would require an act of Parliament to save trouble to collectors. The first year, out of a rate of £52 10s. 7d., £45 6s. 9d. was raised, and

out of 63 persons 5 only refused an appeal to them for the requisite funds. Why, even the Voluntary principle had, in almost every instance where it had been resorted to (a great many instances in all), been found sufficient to supply funds necessary for repairs. Take the case of Tavistock, where there has been no rate since 1833, and where Dissenters nobly came forward and subscribed liberally for the repair of the church—a most beautiful building, exquisitely restored and improved at a cost of £2,000. I have already mentioned the new churches built by Mr. Burgess, of Chelsea. He mentioned many instances where pew-rents are voluntarily paid—such as Christchurch, Woburn-square; St. Mark's Church, North Andley-street; St. Peter's, Pimlico; Hanover Church, Regent-street; and St. Martin's, Birmingham; where a sum of £1,100 or £1,200 a-year was paid in pew-rents.

Then Dr. Hook stated, in 1847, that within ten years the parish church of Leeds had been rebuilt, and six churches consecrated. The parish church had cost £30,000; thirty-seven schoolrooms were built, six temporary ones opened, to accommodate 10,000 children, and at an outlay of £100,000. But no church-rates are levied in Leeds.

Mr. Baines states that since 1800, out of 205 new churches built, 57 were Parliamentary, and 148 built without such aid—the former churches accommodating 70,611 persons, the latter 129,741. In the same district, Dissenters had built 1,030 chapels, affording 482,443 sittings. He estimated the chapels of Dissenters at 14,340, and the costs of the ministers and fabrics in all at a sum of £1,147,200 a-year. His congregation raises £670 a-year, besides having expended in building £14,900. So much for the efforts of the Voluntary principle! After such facts, was it not monstrous that 2,400 summonses should have been lately issued at Limehouse?

Having thus pointed out the evil, and represented to your notice the substance of the facts adduced before the committee, I now intend to submit my proposal, which I hope will hereafter be adopted by way of remedy.

First of all, I propose that Parliament should abolish the existing law of church-rates. I know I shall be met with the objection that the surrender of this law is a compromise of the rights of the Church. The fact is undeniable. The Church enjoys a theoretical right to the repair of its edifices at the expense of occupiers. In reply, I may say that it is the fact already, that where majorities oppose the making a rate, they can only be coerced by processes harsh, expensive, dilatory, complex, and exceedingly liable to failure. Indeed, so strongly has the practical difficulty of coercing a majority been hitherto found, that, in a great many populous parishes (as has been already shown), attempts to raise rates have practically ceased.

At the same time, I wish to make some permanent provision for repair of fabrics, because, whatever sect is allowed to use them, they are, after all, valuable public property, and it is desirable they should not be suffered to fall into dilapidation.

Pew-rents have been proposed, but the objection to that proposal is, that the poor would be excluded—and this would be a great injustice, inasmuch as the right to attend the parish church, freely and without payment, is one of the birthrights of the English poor.

The plan of exempting registered Dissenters has been objected to on the ground that it confers a bonus on Dissent; it is thought that people would profess to be Dissenters merely to escape the charge.

It is certain that it would never settle this question to place church-rates as a charge on the Consolidated Fund. To use a phrase in the evidence of Sir John Dodson, when speaking on another part of the subject, "this would be like changing postures on an uneasy bed." The question of principle would be as far from a settlement as ever. What better plan, then, can be adopted than making repairs of fabrics a charge on some Church property, and leaving the expenses of worship to be defrayed by those who use the buildings? Nothing would be more easy than to introduce a bill empowering congregations to elect wardens and make rates binding on themselves; at the same time allowing them to excuse the poor, as churchwardens now do, and leaving a portion of every church free.

The only difficulty would be, what fund could be charged? There are several modes in which this might be done. Of course, it would rather be for Parliament to pronounce which would be the most convenient plan to be pursued. It is enough to say, the fund must come out of Church property, if the question is to be settled. Indeed, the proposal to charge Church property, in 1837, was the basis of the discovery of the available fund, which has accrued from the better management of Church leases.

It is clear that it is desirable, if practicable, to abstain as much as possible from disturbing arrangements already made by Parliament; and, therefore, if any fund can be devised less amenable than another to that objection, that fund should be the one resorted to.

Now, is there such a fund? I think so—a fund of the very amount I conceive we want. That amount I estimate at about £180,000 a-year—supposing that churches are economically repaired by a central board, who could, of course, repair much more cheaply and durably than churchwardens elected for a year, and delaying repairs till too late, or till rates can be obtained, which must be a fruitful cause of dilapidations. The sum proposed to be charged on the land-tax by Lord Althorp, was £250,000. He referred (*vide* Hansard, vol. xxii., p. 1016) to the last return on the expenditure for fabrics—which appeared to be £249,000. The whole church-rate being then £560,000. Lord Derby, in his speech in 1834, estimated the whole average amount of church-rates at £566,000, but that included all payments, such as for the necessities of divine worship. He said, "What is the proposal made by my noble friend? That the amount should be limited to £250,000; there is a substantial relief afforded to the people of England, and in a great measure, to Dissenters, to the amount of £310,000." And so I say, and the fact that the noble lord was prepared, so early as '34, to surrender so much of what was considered to be the right of the Church, gives me every reason to believe that I shall have his active and cordial co-operation in now (after so many years), adopting my moderate proposal—especially as he has evidently no difficulties of principle to contend with.

I will now proceed to point out the fund which I would suggest should be resorted to.

In the speech of the noble marquis (who last year

proposed a scheme of Church extension) it was calculated that if a sum of £1,000,000 could be obtained from another source, voluntary subscription would make up funds sufficient to build 600 new churches. He said:—

It is calculated in the second Report of "Her Majesty's Commissioners for the subdivision of Parishes," that these churches should cost a gross sum of £2,100,000.

But how was the money to be obtained? Let us see:—

The address to the Crown thus alludes to the means that are proposed for raising that sum; in the first place, it is proposed that the patronage of a portion of the benefices in the gift of the Lord Chancellor of England should be resigned in favour of the proposed new parishes, and the value of the advowsons applied in successive years to the erection of churches.

The noble lord goes on to calculate the value of these livings. He says:—

It appears from the Report that these livings amount in all to 777; of these 230 were under £200 a-year. They, therefore, propose that these should be sold, and the purchase-money, or so much of it as would suffice to raise their annual value to £200, should be applied to that purpose. Of the remaining 447 they suggest that a sufficient number should be disposed of by private tender, as would produce a sum which united with private contributions, would ensure the erection of 600 new churches. That sum, Sir, as I before stated, is estimated at rather more than £1,000,000, and the Commissioners proceed to state:—

If the annual income of the 777 benefices be estimated at £300,000, and the value of the advowsons at from seven to ten years' purchase of the net value, after making the deductions necessary to such a calculation, the sum ultimately raised, were all the advowsons to be sold, would, probably, be more than sufficient for both the objects in contemplation—namely, the augmentation of the smaller benefices, and the erection of 600 new churches; our proposal, therefore, does not necessarily alienate from the Great Seal all the Church patronage now by law attached to it, but it is perfectly compatible with the reservation to the Lord Chancellor, if it is thought fit, of a certain amount of Church patronage.

The noble lord goes on to say:—

The origin of so large a portion of patronage being vested in the Lord Chancellor appears to have been derived from the time when that office was held by an ecclesiastic, and these livings were entrusted to the Lord Chancellor for the purpose of rewarding the clerics in Chancery; and the Commissioners appropriately remark:—

"This state of things having entirely passed away, there is no reason, as far as the origin of the custom is concerned, for its retention; and we think it well worthy of consideration whether any other reasons exist for its continuance sufficient to counterbalance the great advantages, which, as it appears to us, may be gained by the adoption of the proposition which we here submit to your Majesty."

The noble lord then anticipates an objection that this change would weaken the connexion between Church and State—or another objection, that the livings might fall into improper hands. He then quotes Sir R. Peel in 1843, who, speaking in favour of Church extension, said, "It occurred to him that there was a means by which some money might be obtained for the object they had in view. There were about 600 livings in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Now, there were many reasons for patronage being vested in the Crown, but he knew of none for its being vested in the gift of the Chancellor."

The noble lord then goes on to show how endowments might be obtained for these 600 churches at the rate of £100 each, and £50 for repairs, at a cost of £150,000. He says:—

Now, it appears from the first Report of the Commissioners upon episcopal and caputal revenues, that the yearly value of the tithe-rent-charges belonging to the Church is estimated at £650,000. Of this about two-sevenths, or £180,000, is enjoyed by the Church as lessor, the remaining five-sevenths by the lessee, and they recommend that these leases should not be renewed; but, in order to provide for the sum now accruing to the Church, a similar sum—say £200,000—would have to be borrowed for a period of twenty years, which is the time computed for the greater part of the leases to fall in. This might be done at 3½ per cent., upon the security of a like annuity, to commence from the close of that period, and to continue for 40 years. Again, Sir, we find that the interest now enjoyed by the Church as lessor in lands and houses, &c., amounts to £300,000 a-year; but by a more equitable administration of the leases, which might be immediately adopted, this might be increased about 60 per cent., making its yearly interest about £480,000. The calculation would then stand thus, were these arrangements adopted, for the next 20 years:—

Yearly sums borrowed to meet the non-renewal of leases	£200,000
Interest of the Church as lessor in houses, &c.	480,000
	680,000

Sum required by Act of Parliament to provide incomes for bishops, deans, and cathedrals, &c. 480,000 leaving a surplus of £200,000 to be applied in the manner now suggested. This surplus would still be subject to a charge of £50,000 a-year, which is paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for vacant cathedral preferments; leaving, in round numbers, the sum which we require.

The interest of the £1,000,000 intended for the 600 new churches, at 3 per cent., would be £30,000 a-year. The sum accruing, as shown by Lord Blandford, would be £150,000. So that the sum in all would be precisely what I want—that is, £180,000—to be applied in repairing old churches instead of building new ones, and repairing the latter. But, even if more should be wanted than £180,000, it is evident, by Lord Blandford's statement, that more may be raised by the sale of more livings.

Of course, if any better mode can be pointed out of charging Church property with repairs of fabrics, I should be the last to raise objections. I am only concerned that some such mode be adopted, and have no prepossessions in the matter. The dispute can only be settled in some such manner, and I cannot see why this plan is worse than any other.

It will be seen I at once candidly accept all the noble marquis's figures. I feel assured his calculations are perfectly correct. It is gratifying, too, to find that he has effectually disposed of the argument, that the sale of the Chancellor's patronage would be in the direction of a separation of Church and State. He cannot object to the application of the money to repairs, because he proposes the very same thing in degree, when he asks us to apply £50 a year towards the repair of each of the 600 churches. I merely propose, before we build new churches, to repair old ones—some of them now actually dilapidated.

Such are the grounds on which I call upon all good Reformers to aid me in a quiet and beneficial measure, calculated to allay heartburnings and animosity—to prevent social disruption—and, at the same time, make a certain provision for the repair of churches, which now can only be repaired after long, uncertain, and expensive litigation, and thanking you for the opportunity you have given me of urging my proposal on public notice, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SALUSBURY TRELAHNY.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHMEN ON THE STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THEIR CHURCH.

The first of the following paragraphs is an extract from a letter addressed by an eminent physician and influential gentleman in the West Riding to Mr. Bennett, the secretary of the Milton Club (an institution, we may remark by the bye, that is passing healthfully and rapidly through the initial period of its growth). The second paragraph is from the Doctor's reply to Mr. Bennett's request for leave to make public the sentiments of the former:—

Being myself a member of the Church of England, and having the honour to hold the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Cambridge, I consider it would not be consistent in me to join your society. But although a member of that Church, I am fully aware of the scandalous abuses at present existing in it, which I utterly repudiate. I am grieved at the existing debased state of the clergy of that Church, a large portion of whom are inculcating the worst principles of Popery, while they are fattening on Protestant incomes. And still more grieved and disgusted am I to find that a considerable number of those who profess to be Protestant bishops are probably Romanists at heart, and appear to be using their best endeavours to bring back the abominations and the horrors of Popery to this enlightened country! Further, I am of opinion that if the bishops and Government of this country will not correct the above abuses in the Church of England, the sooner the separation of Church and State takes place the better for the Church of England, for Protestantism, and civil liberty.

During the last two years, I have had a correspondence with various influential Protestants in different parts of England, and I am convinced that in the opinions I have given in my last I am only expressing the sentiments of a large portion of the independent, Liberal, Evangelical, members of the Church of England. I feel convinced the religion of the Vatican will not be submitted to by the great mass of the people of Great Britain; if, therefore, the attempt should be made by our church-rulers to force Popery upon us, I believe the Liberal and Evangelical laity of the Church of England will build FREE churches, to be independent of all Episcopal control—that at least one-third of the present Evangelical clergy will secede from the Establishment, and aid in serving those churches—that the congregations of these churches will then make common cause with the Nonconformist (the Roman Catholics aiding them for the mere purpose of upsetting the Established Church)—that then the so-called Church of England, as established by law, being a minority, will have no claim to State support—and that, in this way, the separation of Church and State will be eventually accomplished, not by any violent effort, but by the most peaceable means, the bishops of the Church of England, by their support of Popery, causing their own downfall!

The following is from the hand of a Hampshire Rector, of theological views and sympathies similar to the writer of the above. It will be seen that though looking at the signs of the times from different quarters of England, their auguries agree:—

I really think that my prophecy, uttered some thirty years ago, and more, before Pusey had had his last flapping at school, is now more than ever likely to have a terrible fulfilment. I observed that almost every day then, and for a few years previously, brought an account of some accomplished young clergyman, a man of family, of fortune, or talents, or of all of them together, coming into the issue of the universal Church, not ashamed of the cross of Christ, but lifting it up to the healing of many souls. Those who remain worldly, and "will not have this Man to reign over them," I said, will not stand to be nothing; they will set up Roman Catholicism against the gospel; they will probably crush us, and then the contest will be between them and the Protestant Dissenters, who will eventually overcome them; and in the settling of matters afterwards, they will say, "we esteem and love you, our faithful brethren, lay and ministerial, of the late Established Church, but that Church has been such a stepping-stone to Popery, that we will have no more of it."

CONFERENCE OF IRISH M.P.'S ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

Arising out of the suggestions of Mr. G. H. Moore, at the Tenant-right Conference in Dublin, seventeen out of forty-one Irish representatives who were present at that assembly, as well as a large number of clergymen, Catholic as well as Protestant, met at the Northumberland Hotel, on Friday, to consider what steps should be taken, previous to the meeting of Parliament, on the questions of religious equality and the Established Church. It was presided over by Mr. Moore, M.P. The proceedings were not open to the press; but from the outline given of them in the *Freeman's Journal*, it appears that, after a protracted discussion, in which the chairman, Mr. Sadleir, M.P., Rev. Mr. O'Shea, Rev. Mr. Downing, the Archdeacon of Ashmory, Rev. Mr. Quade, Serjt. Shee, M.P., Mr. Lucas, M.P., Mr. O'Flaherty, M.P., Mr. Scully, M.P., Mr. M'Mahon, M.P., Mr. M'Carthy Downing, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Tristram Kennedy, M.P., and others, took part, it was proposed by Mr. C. G. Duffy, M.P., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Coghlan, and unanimously resolved:—

That a committee be now appointed to consult with the friends of religious equality in Ireland and Great Britain, in order to come to a safe and well-considered conclusion as to the manner in which the question affecting this great principle shall be treated in the next session of Parliament, and to report thereon to a Conference, to be summoned at such time and place as the committee shall determine.

The committee was accordingly appointed, embracing a long list of names, and its first meeting was held on Saturday, when it was determined that the conference should be held in Dublin on the 28th of October, and that in the meantime a report should be prepared by the committee, and a circular sent to "the leading friends of religious equality

* I have good reason for believing, that, if the decision of the Privy Council in the Gorham case had been in favour of the *Puseyites*, some thousands of the clergy of the Establishment would have seceded from it.

throughout the kingdom to elicit opinion on the subject." Several other preparatory arrangements were also effected. The tone which is assumed on the subject of this movement may be understood from the following extract from the article in the *Freeman*:—

The Catholic no longer asks for the mere toleration which was wont to be expressed by the demand for "religious liberty." They demand not only freedom in matters of religion—a demand which directly implies the recognition of a right vested in others to deny them that freedom—they demand that to which they are entitled—perfect equality; and less than perfect equality will not satisfy them. There can be no equality—no pretence even of equality—while a vestige of the temporalities of the Church Establishment is permitted to continue. There can be no equality while the semblance of penal laws against Catholics remains upon the statute-book. There can be no equality while oaths and restrictions are imposed on Catholics which are not imposed upon other professing Christians. It is in this broad sense that we understand the resolution adopted yesterday. It is in this broad sense it will be taken up throughout the country; and we have no doubt, but, on the contrary, perfect and assured confidence, that in this broad sense will it be worked out by the preliminary committee, by the conference which it is proposed to assemble, and by the Irish Parliamentary party in the Legislature, aided, both in and out of Parliament, by every friend of freedom and every lover of justice.

The following are the names of the committee appointed to carry out the object of the meeting:—

Messrs. Robert Potter, M.P.; Sergeant Shee, M.P.; E. B. Roche, M.P.; W. H. Cogan, M.P.; Tristram Kennedy, M.P.; John Esmonde, M.P.; John Sadleir, M.P.; William Keogh, M.P.; F. Scully, M.P.; G. H. Moore, M.P.; Fitzstephen French, M.P.; P. M'Mahon, M.P.; O'Connor Henchy, M.P.; C. G. Duffy, M.P.; F. Lucas, M.P.; M. Dunne, M.P.; W. Pollard Urquhart, M.P.; Sir T. O'Brien, Bart., M.P.; Pat O'Brien, M.P.; Colonel Grenville, M.P.; W. Fagan, M.P.; Sheriff Swift, M.P.; John Ball, M.P.; A. O'Flaherty, M.P.; Ouseley Higgins, M.P.; F. S. Murphy, M.P.; Thomas Meagher, M.P.; J. D. Fitzgerald, M.P.; W. Devereux, M.P.; M. J. Blake, M.P.; C. O'Brien, M.P.; W. H. Magan, M.P.; John Greene, M.P.; Michael Sullivan, M.P.; Captain T. A. Bellew, M.P.; Dr. J. Brady, M.P.; O. D. J. Grace, M.P.; J. F. Maguire, M.P.; James Sadlier, M.P.; Hon. Cecil Lawless, M.P.; M. Corbally, M.P.; G. Bowyer, M.P.; V. Scully, M.P.; James M'Cann, M.P.; W. Monsell, M.P.; L. H. Bland, M.P.; Sir Thomas Burke, M.P.; together with Mr. John Reynolds, Mr. Cantwell, Mr. William Sharman Crawford, Archdeacon Coghlan, Rev. Mr. Dowling, Rev. Mr. Ennis, P.P., Rev. Mr. Duggan, Rev. Mr. Maher, Rev. Mr. Durcan, Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. James O'Farrell, Mr. William Ford, Mr. Verdon, mayor of Drogheda, Rev. Dr. Cooper, Dr. Grattan, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Errington, Mr. John O'Connell, Rev. Dr. Yore, Rev. Mr. Aylward, with power to add to their number.

I have every reason to believe (says the *Times* correspondent) that from the day above indicated—namely, the 28th of October, will date the commencement of a wide-spread combination to extinguish, root and branch, the Established Church in Ireland. If this object can be achieved by the old system of "agitation," no stone will be left unturned to consummate the conspiracy now set on foot by the willing tools of a foreign potentate.

A writer in the *Limerick Chronicle*, who was present at the above meeting, states that there was not "one dissentient to the demand that the country should, with one voice, require the destruction of the Establishment." It is further said, that all present, with an "unanimity as promising as it was enthusiastic, agreed, that, as the Establishment was at the root of the evils of the country, so those evils could never be remedied until these temporalities were appropriated to national (Roman Catholic) purposes." Therefore, concludes the writer, "*delenda est Carthago*."

TRACTARIAN OVERSIGHT OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

—The following paragraph should be read in the light of the latest minute of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. When it is remembered what power over the destiny of the teacher is given to the clergyman, and that the teacher's appeal is to the Bishop of the diocese, the ultimate object of the following queries—addressed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, through the diocesan inspector, to every one of his clergy—will be apparent:—

1. Do you make it a rule to teach all the children in your school the whole of the Catechism?
2. In so doing, do you ever vary the method and order of teaching?
3. Explain the cause and amount of such variation, if it exist in any instance; e.g., in the case of unbaptized children, if any; or, of those who were baptized out of the Church of England; or, of those who, however baptized, were never formally presented in the Church by sponsors; or, of those concerning whom there is a doubt regarding any of the above circumstances. Mention any other case, if there be any other, and state how you deal with it.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY TESTS.—We have space this week only to mention that Dr. George Wilson, of Edinburgh, has addressed a letter to the Home Secretary, in which he gives several fresh and very forcible illustrations of the grievances to which conscientious men, however eminent in their professions, are exposed by the operation of those absurdly unjust restrictions.

BREAKING UP THE CHURCH ROOKERIES.—The new Attorney-General is proceeding actively with the prosecution instituted by his predecessor against the Rev. Earl of Guilford, during whose mastership of St. Cross Hospital such treasures have mysteriously disappeared. And "Laicus" has revealed through the *Times* the existence of a counterpart to Mr. Moore—one Mr. John Mott, holding no less than thirty-seven offices in the diocese of Lichfield—aggregate value unknown.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMERY.—On Monday, the 6th inst., a meeting of the friends connected with Darkhouse Baptist Chapel, was held to give a welcome to their newly-elected pastor, the Rev. B. C. Young, late of Cork. Between three and four hundred persons sat down to tea. In the evening "an unsentimental recognition service" was held in the chapel. The Rev. J. Skemp, of Bileston, the Rev. J. Maurice, of Providence Chapel, the senior deacon, the new pastor, and the Rev. T. Swan, of Birmingham, delivered addresses.

SHEPTON MALLETT.—The Rev. John Young, late of Chumleigh, Devon, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Independent Church, Shepton Mallett, to become the stated pastor, and enters on his duties the last Sabbath in this month.

CHESTER.—The Rev. J. R. Smith, who, for two years and a half, sustained the pastorate of the Independent Chapel, Clayton West, Yorkshire, has become pastor of the Common Hall Independent Chapel here. "He retires," says the *Huddersfield Chronicle*, "carrying to his new and important sphere the ardent prayers and fervent desires of all classes of religious persons at Clayton West, for his future peace, comfort, and usefulness."

CHESTER SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Three hundred and seventy of the members of the above society, assembled on Tuesday, the 7th inst., to take tea together, and to hear addresses in reference to the object of the parent society, in celebrating its jubilee year. John Rogers, Esq., a magistrate and member of the Established Church, presided. The Rev. W. Hutton, clergyman, moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. B. Parry, of the Liverpool Town Mission. The deputation from the Union—W. Cordell, Esq.—then addressed the meeting. The Rev. J. R. Smith, Independent Minister, moved, and Rev. W. Evans, Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, seconded, a resolution, urging the friends of Sunday schools at Chester to aid the Union in accomplishing their praiseworthy effort. Mr. T. Taylor and the Rev. W. Beresford moved and seconded a resolution expressive of thanksgiving to God that the Sunday School Union was spared to witness its jubilee year. This is the first meeting held in the provinces in reference to the object, and augurs well for the project.

CHORLEY.—The Rev. John Baker, late of the Loxells, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church, Hollinshed-street Chapel, Chorley, and entered on his labours the first Sabbath in September.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW COLLEGE AND THE EXPELLED STUDENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the Report of New College, just issued, I find the following sentence: "To prevent misapprehension, it may be proper to state that the removal of the students was not on account of the rejection of any particular view or theory of Inspiration, but for the rejection of the Divine authority of the Bible; inspiration and authority being attributed to the Scriptures only in the sense in which they may belong to the writings of other good men, and, therefore, not in the sense in which these words are generally used, nor in any sense that would allow the Bible to exhibit the testimony of God to be believed because it is from Him."

This is a strange sentence, especially the latter part of it. To talk of "a sense that would allow the Bible to exhibit" is to my mind to talk nonsense. However, the meaning of the whole sentence is plain enough, and I unhesitatingly say that it is untrue. I know these three young men well, and I can safely say that I know no one who feels a reverence for the Bible more profound than they do.

Redford, September 12, 1862.

W. WHITE.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.—In our obituary this week will be found the demise of Catherine Willis, the mother of Mr. Willis, of Reading, aged eighty-eight years. She was the last of a family of six, whose united ages amount to 540 years. Catherine Willis died in her eighty-eighth, her mother died in her ninety-fifth, her father in his eighty-second, her sister in her ninetieth, her father's sister in her ninetieth, and another sister in her eighty-eighth year.—*Berks Chronicle*.

RATTLESNAKES.—There has been an odd importation at Liverpool from America—thirty-six rattlesnakes, brought over by their captor.

KITE CONSUMED BY LIGHTNING.—On the evening of Monday week, two little boys were flying a kite in Glasgow Green; the kite had obtained a very considerable elevation, when a vivid flash of the electric fluid struck the kite, and in the twinkling of an eye, the kite, tail, and paper appended thereto, and the greater part of the cord, were consumed; leaving the poor little fellows staring in utter amazement at the disappearance of their favourite.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

THE WEST BROMWICH COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Another man has died from the boiler explosion at West Bromwich, making the fifth victim. It appeared at the inquest, that the disaster was caused by certain stays having broken, which weakened the boiler so much that it gave way under a strong pressure of steam. The verdict was "Accidental death," with a caution to the engineer to be more careful for the future in looking to the condition of his boilers.

THE NEW TRAINING SCHOOLS AT HOMERTON.

The formal opening of the Training Schools in connexion with the Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education, took place on Wednesday evening, at their new premises, Homerton College. A goodly number of ministers and gentlemen were on the platform, and the room was quite filled with a very respectable audience. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided. The proceedings having been commenced with praise and prayer,

The Chairman referred briefly to some of the various circumstances which gave rise to the formation of the Board of Education. Like many other good things, it had its origin in controversy; but it had now arrived at a point of real practical effort, and the present meeting was convened for a special practical purpose. There were many facts and arguments that might legitimately be put before the minds of the people to stimulate them to a right conception and a just appreciation of the value of education for their children. It was a well-known fact, that the most successful tradesmen to be found in the City of London, and elsewhere, came originally out of the working class—men who commenced business with hardly any money, but with true earnest hearts; and yet not a few even among these successful business men had to mourn over the defects of early education. If such facts as these were placed before the people in a kindly spirit, they would soon be found willing to seek for the proper culture of their families, without the interference of the Legislature. The Board, moreover, did not believe in gratuitous education. The people, for the most part, would value only that which cost them something. The Board did not at all dispute the allegation, that there was yet a great work to do in connexion with this subject; in some districts as to the quantity, but in many more as to the quality. To remedy this latter deficiency, in part, the present normal training schools had been established, at considerable cost, but which premises, owing to the great liberality of friends in all parts of the country, were now taken possession of entirely free of debt. There were now fifty pupils in training. It was intended to keep the young men and women who entered that institution for a longer period than was usually allotted to training teachers for their work, the Board believing, that almost everything depended upon really efficient teachers being sent out among the people. In addition to the training of teachers, it was intended to have day-schools for children in connexion with the establishment, to be a sort of model for imitation by the teachers who should have finished their training, and for others who might visit the establishment from the provinces. Already the girls'-school had been commenced with about a hundred pupils; and a boys'-school was now about to commence. Mr. Morley referred to the fact, that the school which is now carried on in Homerton-row, was shortly to be blended with the schools of the Board. He paid a high tribute to the present master of that school, Mr. Anderson, for the zeal and ability with which it had been conducted. The Board was very anxious to interest the parents in the neighbourhood of the schools in the work of education, and intended to put forth every possible effort to accomplish that object. Education was the question of the age; and he could not doubt, if that institution should succeed in sending out a number of really efficient teachers, that much would have been done towards its advancement among the people.

The Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., the Principal, then came forward and delivered a very elaborate and comprehensive inaugural discourse. It opened with a general setting forth of the views which should animate all teachers of youth. All teaching should be thoroughly human, and the teacher communicate instruction as if he were a parent to his pupils. The child first presented itself as a physical being; hence, careful attention ought to be paid to the construction of school buildings and physical exercises. The beneficial results of attention to this matter, upon the intellectual, as well as the bodily, powers of the child, could hardly be calculated. Then, further, the pupil had to be considered as a spiritual being, and his noble nature to be developed by proper modes and appliances. Success in teaching generally depended upon the employment of right methods; and these were, induction and deduction. Education, moreover, should always be practical. The teacher ought not to aim at showy results, but seek to give the child the elements of knowledge; not teaching about things, but of them. The results of education which are most apparent are just those which should be held in the least esteem. Mr. Unwin spoke very decidedly against the system of annual public examinations, believing that they tended to perpetuate notions of education which ought long since to have been consigned to oblivion. Other means should be adopted to test the progress of the pupils. The monitorial system of teaching was next referred to. In a large school it might, in some degree, be absolutely necessary to employ monitors; but the success of a teacher would mainly depend upon his direct contact with his scholars. Collective teaching was very important, but difficult. School training, moreover, to be effective, must be succeeded by home instruction; and, by this means, not only the children, but the parents also, were largely benefited. In all the instructions given to the young, great care should be taken to make truth, and not party or denomination, the cherished object of pursuit; and thus a race of men might be trained up who would prove a blessing and an honour to their country. The efforts of the teacher must be directed to the development and perfection of the senses which supply the mind with

so large a portion of its knowledge. Mr. Unwin dwelt at length on the introduction of the religious element, which, he contended, ought not to be made at all a secondary object, and quoted Mr. Fletcher, the Government Inspector, in confirmation of his views. He contended strongly against the reception of aid from the Government. The evil results of the secular system were abundantly illustrated wherever it had been adopted. He need only refer to the evidence given by the Rev. Dr. Duff, as to the operation of the secular plans which had been acted upon in India. Teachers should remember, that they worked upon minds at a time when they were most susceptible of impression; and he thought there would be great sin attaching to them if religious teaching did not form part of the education given when at school. This point was argued at length, and with great ability. The speaker then alluded to the means which teachers ought to employ to gain the confidence and affection of their pupils. He contended, that proper education was the culture of the whole man, and no teacher could faithfully discharge his duty unless he were a thoroughly religious person. The relation of parent and child, and the obligations which must necessarily rest upon the parent, with regard to the education of his offspring, were clearly and impressively set forth.

Mr. Unwin stated, that it was his intention, during the winter months, to adopt measures to get together the parents of the children who came in the school, with the view of impressing upon them the duty which they owe to their children in the matter of education. He hoped also to establish an evening school for adults, and to have lectures delivered for the special benefit of the parenthood of the surrounding districts. After a very faithful and affectionate address to the teachers who are now in training, and a touching and graceful tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Algernon Wells, Mr. Unwin resumed his seat amid much applause.

A vote of thanks was subsequently passed to Mr. Unwin for his comprehensive and excellent discourse, accompanied with the request that he would place it at the disposal of the Board for publication.

Additional addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, Rev. T. James, Rev. John Curwen, Henry Child, Esq., Rev. George Thompson, Rev. A. Good, and the Rev. T. G. Williams.

The Doxology having been sung, the meeting separated.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Closed its proceedings on Wednesday last at Belfast. Sectional meetings were held every day, or an excursion made up to the preceding Monday. Some of the papers read were of great scientific and general importance. The "Association Sermon," on Sunday week, was preached by Dr. Whately. Mr. Hopkins is appointed President of the next meeting; which is to be held at Hull; the other towns competing for the honour were Leeds, Brighton, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Dublin. The total of money-grants recommended amounts to £355, of which sum £200 is appropriated for the maintenance of the Kew Observatory. The remainder is to be appropriated in small sums, principally for the prosecution of investigations already commenced. The establishment of an Observatory in the Southern hemisphere is again to be pressed on the notice of the Government. The financial success of the meeting at Belfast has been very striking as compared with the meeting at Ipswich. The total amount received for tickets at Belfast has been £1,106; at Ipswich it was £711. The number of Associates at Belfast has been 510, and of ladies, 292; the respective numbers at Ipswich were 246 and 141. Thursday was set apart for excursions to various points of the coast; the most important being to the Giant's causeway.

The following are abstracts of one or two of the more important papers read at the sectional meetings:—

RESULT OF INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.—In Section F, Statistics, Colonel Sykes read a paper on the census of the island of Bombay. It appears that there the men are in great excess over the women—354,000 to 212,069; a difference mainly caused by the prevalence of female infanticide. This was accounted for by the fact that it is considered disgraceful if women do not marry; and to prevent the probability in some cases, and in others to save the expense, they murder the female children. Government have checked this practice to some extent, by establishing a fund to be granted in marriage-portions.

THE WORKMEN IN PARIS.—In the same section, Mr. M'Adam read a paper on the productive industry of Paris, by the late Mr. G. E. Porter. This paper showed, that in several branches of manufacture which are supposed to press most severely on our trade, the wages of labour are higher than we pay, while the cost of raw material is nearly alike in both countries. According to Mr. Porter, 87 per cent. of the French workmen and 79 per cent. of the workwomen can read and write.

"EMIGRATION AND ITS REPARATIVE AGENCIES IN IRELAND."—This was the subject of a most interesting paper read in this section by Mr. Locke. Mr. Locke showed that the population of Ireland had decreased between 1841 and 1851 by 1,659,330; and that the emigration during this period amounted to 1,289,133—more than three-fourths of the decrease. He argued, from the continued progress of emigration, that in a few years Ireland would be deprived of its agricultural population. To counteract this result, he described three reparative agencies:—1. The general progress of the people, education, industrial and social; 2. A well-defined law of tenure, worked out in the spirit of its intention by the mutual good feelings and good sense of landlords and tenants; 3. The improvement of the labouring classes, including cottagers and small farmers whose profits or wages have been hitherto insufficient

for decent maintenance. The extent of the social and economic changes were manifested by the statistics of the sale of encumbered estates. "The number of petitions lodged for sale of estates up to July 31, is 2,389. The number of absolute orders for sale to same date, 1,714. The number of conveyances executed to August 9, is 2,310. From the first sale under the act, which took place February 19, 1850, to the end of July, 1852, not quite two years and a half, 772 estates, or parts of estates, have been sold in 4,062 lots to 2,855 purchasers; so that the number of proprietors has been more than trebled. The quantity of land that has already changed hands is about 1,060,000 acres, or one-twentieth of the surface of the island; the total area, exclusive of water, amounting, according to the Ordnance survey, to 20,177,446 acres. The total proceeds of the sales is upwards of £7,000,000; and the amount distributed, inclusive of about £1,000,000 allowed to encumbrancers who became purchasers, is £4,248,708 11s. 1d., or nearly two-thirds of the produce of the sales; thus not only realizing this enormous amount of capital, hitherto locked up in barren mortgages or Chancery litigation, but quickening its circulation and facilitating its productive re-investment in the soil. The purchases at and under £2,000 are two-thirds of the whole number; thus exhibiting the practical tendency of the act to establish an independent agricultural middle class, which is so much wanted in Ireland. The greatest amount of sales has been in Galway, nearly £1,000,000; the least in Londonderry, only £7,015. There have been only two purchases exceeding £100,000; one in Galway, and one in Queen's County. English and Scotch purchasers have purchased in every county in Ireland, except Clere in Munster, Sligo in Connaught, and Down, Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Londonderry, in Ulster. The total amount invested by English, men and Scotchmen was £1,100,126. It is a fact of considerable importance as affecting the improvement of the far West, that English and Scotch purchasers, and tenant-farmers also, usually settle in groups. Thus, 80,000 acres of Sir B. O'Donnell's Mayo estate have been purchased by English capitalists, led by Mr. Ashworth, author of the work entitled "The Saxon in Ireland." Now a large portion of even Achill and the North shores of Clew Bay are in the possession of Englishmen. Again, in Galway, another set of English purchasers, Messrs. Tierney, Eastwood, Palmer, and Orr, are grouped on the shores of Billinskil Bay, and in the Vale of Kylemore. Large tracts have been taken on the Marquis of Sligo's estate by English and Scotch gentlemen; and many Southern landlords in the West have also induced skilful and enterprising agriculturists to settle on their lands by giving long and beneficial leases. Many tenant-farmers, from the other side of the Channel, have settled in Western counties within the last three years. In the discussion which followed, the Encumbered Estates Act was styled the greatest boon ever conferred upon Ireland. Professor Hancock mentioned an estate in Cavan which had changed hands two years ago at a cost of £10,000 less than the average of the mortgage. It was bought by the encumbrancer; he had kept all the old tenants, assisting them liberally in various ways; and the estate was now worth £10,000 more than was given for it two years ago. Dr. Edgar told of the success of an English farmer in Connemara; and Mr. Ellis, of a grocer from Huddersfield, who had opened a shop in the wildest part of that district, and was doing a business of about £60 a week. The Earl of Mayo testified to the success of the grocer, and the general improvement of the West.

THE MINE'S IMPACT.—In our last number we briefly stated that the Queen had been left a large amount of property by a miserly old man. The *Kentish Gazette* gives the following interesting particulars on the subject:—"Last week, Mr. John Camden Neild, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, died in Chelsea, aged seventy-two years. He was possessed of an immense fortune, but was of very eccentric and penurious habits. At the death of his father, thirty years since, he came into possession of about £280,000, which sum had not been touched up to the period of his death. The deceased was never known to wear a greatcoat. He usually dressed in a blue coat, with metal buttons, which he prohibited being brushed, as it would take off the nap and deteriorate its value. He held considerable landed property in Kent and in Bucks, and was always happy to receive an invitation from his tenants to visit them; which he occasionally did, often remaining a month at a time, as he was thus enabled to add to his savings. His appearance and manners led strangers to imagine that he was on the lowest verge of penury, and their compassion was excited on his behalf; of which many instances might be related. A few days before his death the deceased told one of his executors that he had made a most singular will, but as the property was his own he had done as he pleased with it. The executors are the Keeper of the Privy Purse for the time being (Dr. Taitan) and Mr. J. Stevens, of Willesborough. After bequeathing a few very trifling legacies, the deceased has left the whole of his immense fortune to 'her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; begging her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and of her heirs, &c. The property is estimated at upwards of £500,000. For some years past Mr. Neild has scarcely allowed himself the common necessities and comforts of life; and he has left a poor old housekeeper, who was with him for more than twenty-six years, without the smallest provision or acknowledgment for her protracted and far from agreeable or remunerative services."

DEATH FROM POPPIES.—A short time ago, two sheep strayed into a gentleman's garden in Everton, when they commenced eating the flowers and shrubs indiscriminately. At length one settled more particularly on an ivy bush, and the other on a bed of poppies, which it devoured, flower, seed, and all. The one which ate the poppies died in about twenty minutes. —*Liverpool Courier*.

REPRIEVE.—Sarah and Ann Rimmer, who were sentenced to death for administering poison to the daughter of Sarah, are to have their lives spared.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Louis Napoleon is seeking in gentle sportsmanship among the woods of Marly a restoration of his health, which is said to have greatly suffered from excesses of labour and indulgence. The 14th is fixed for his departure to the South. A serious debate is believed to have occurred among his Ministers as to the perilous honour of accompanying him through the midst of a population partly royalist and partly republican, but intensely anti-Bonapartist. It has been decided that General St. Arnaud remain in Paris to keep things right there; and his colleagues relieve each other in attendance on their master.

All the towns situate on the President's route are actively engaged in preparations for his reception. A considerable sensation has been excited by the publication in the *Monteur* of a circular from Monsignor Prilly, Bishop of Chalons, to his clergy, in which the expression "man of God" is blasphemously applied to Louis Napoleon.

The lowest depth of servility is surely reached in the "petition of fathers of families and labourers," which is being vigorously pushed by the emissaries of the Elysée. It states, that in a country like France all interests are placed under the sovereign influence of the Chief of the State; that who is to be this chief ought not to be made a periodical question; that otherwise a father cannot possibly know the political conjuncture under which he will provide for the marriage of the child whom he fondles upon his knee; that therefore such a presidency cannot satisfy the loftiest and sweetest sentiments of parental and conjugal love; that, were it otherwise, the births ought in a peculiar manner to correspond to the renovation of the Executive; and that the present generation, having conquered anarchy, would violate all the duties which it owes to succeeding generations if it were to allow the principle of resistance to be individualized; and it prays, for these and other reasons, for the re-establishment of political authority "on its truly national and popular basis—the only one which suits our age—viz., hereditary tenure of sovereign power in the family of Bonaparte."

Henri de la Rochejaquelein, formerly a renowned Legitimist, but who greatly compromised himself by accepting the President's chair in the Conseil-Général of Deux-Sèvres, has addressed a letter to the *Assemblée Nationale*, in which he says:—

Prince Louis Napoleon, in doing me the honour to name me President, was well aware that I would never repudiate my principles. He was aware also that I had protested against the *coup d'état* of December 2. I had, in fact, told him so myself. Since that period, I, like many others of my colleagues, was enabled to appreciate events and the situation of France: I had seen men and political parties closely enough to be convinced, that if the *coup d'état* of December 2 had not taken place, I certainly should not have had the satisfaction of witnessing the triumph of my own opinions, but that we should have inevitably fallen into the hands of a faction, Red or Blue, which would have given us a régime of which I cannot say that I should have in the slightest degree to acknowledge the mildness. I did not desire to see the present Government; but it has the double merit in my eyes, first, of preventing others from appearing which I should have infinitely less desired to see; and next, of having its basis on the national will, of appealing to all the men of worth who are willing to give their loyal and disinterested co-operation to the service of their country, without asking for any renunciation of their principles. I do not think that Louis Napoleon would think himself honoured by the support of apostates.

The *Corvair* has been suppressed by a simple decree, signed "Louis Napoleon"—the first act of the kind since his formal surrender of arbitrary power.

The following proclamation, from the Invisible Government, appears in the *Italia e Popolo*:

GOD AND THE PEOPLE.

Italian National Association, No. 108.

The Extraordinary Commissioner of the Central and Internal Direction to the Citizens composing the Committee of the Central Internal Direction of the National Italian Association for the Tuscan Provinces at Florence.

In consequence of the instructions I have received I am happy to forward to you the decree of Union of Tuscany with the Roman dominions. This year is a solemn one. It fortifies those who love and desire the Republican unity; it dissipates the illusions of the Federalists; it strikes to the heart the partisans of constitutional monarchy, and falls like a mortal weight upon tyrants. You are from this day invested with all the powers inherent to your mission. Greeting and fraternity.

Florence, 20th August, 1852.

On his part, the Commissioner of the Committee at Rome recognises and definitely accepts the union of the Democratic Association of Rome and of the Roman States with the Tuscan provinces. The union of Tuscany with Rome is now morally accomplished, adds the *Italia e Popolo*.

The exordium of Guerrazzi's speech against the competency of the tribunal appearing too diffuse to the President Nervini, that functionary reproached the prisoner with not adhering to his subject. "Signor Presidente," replied Guerrazzi, "I have been silent for forty-one months, allow me now to speak." And speak he did, with great vigour, against the mode in which the accusation had been laid against him and his companions, rendering all responsible for the acts of each individual, and each individual responsible for all his fellow-prisoners. The appeal was rejected.

Some grand ceremonies commenced at Florence, on the 4th inst., and concluded on the 8th with the

coronation of the image of the Madonna. In order to keep up the fervour of Florentine devotion, a pamphlet has been published containing a long list of miracles performed by this supernatural image or picture, which is declared to owe its origin, in the year 1262, to the unrivalled skill of a celestial hand.

A letter from Naples says:—"Eighteen out of fifty prisoners at the galleys of Montefusco are in bed at the infirmary; the others are far from being well. Of the eighteen who are ill four were in the hospital before the 8th of July. The remaining fourteen were attacked by intermittent fever, rheumatism, and ophthalmia, between the 6th and 13th July, from inhabiting the damp and unwholesome prison. The whitewash and new masonry of the prison have given a stimulus to the damp, so much so as to oblige the unfortunate captives to dress in cloth clothes in this warm month of July, and to have the same bedcovers as used in winter time. On going out into the courtyard, and exposing themselves to the burning sun, their coats and jackets are seen to smoke with the damp."

The new loan of eighty million florins was announced at the Vienna Bourse on Wednesday last. The decree states that of its produce twenty millions will be applied to railway works, twenty-five to the amortisation of the Government paper-money, and fifteen to the partial reimbursement of the debt due to the Bank.

"Austria," says the *Constitutionnel*, "has just made an additional step in her attempts to absorb all the petty States in a commercial and customs union. The Duchy of Parma, which had long repulsed the propositions of Austria, has at length acceded to them. A treaty has been signed, and Baron Ward has left Parma for Vienna to exchange ratifications. He was to have arrived there on the 6th instant."

The *Journal de Toulouse* announces the death of Madame Laffargue. After quitting the prison of Montpellier, she repaired to the baths of Usat, in the Ariège. The physical and mental tortures she had endured for the last twelve years had reduced her to the condition of a walking skeleton.

The Jesuit Father, Holzammer, of Mayence, who had converted M. de Kettenburg, a chamberlain of the Grand Duke, residing with him as chaplain, and who, under his protection, pursued his projects of conversion by saying mass publicly, by preaching, and other means, has been arrested and conveyed to the frontier by gendarmes. M. de Kettenburg protested, but in vain, and then resigned his key of office. Another functionary has been dismissed, because he wrote to the Duke, saying, that he was happy to state, that he had been admitted a member of the Society of Jesuits.

The United States Congress rose on the 30th ult. One of its last acts was, to adopt a resolution providing for the purchase and fitting up of vessels intended for the exploration of Behring's Straits, the China seas, Straits of Gaspar, and Java sea.

The fishery difficulty was considered as ripe for amicable settlement. Indeed, a letter quoted by the *New York Express*, says:—"The fishery question has already been satisfactorily adjusted between the American Minister and the British Government, and despatches to that effect were transmitted here by the 'Asia.' Excitement on the subject was, consequently, fast dying away."

The President had communicated additional papers concerning the Lobos Islands. Notwithstanding that Mr. Webster still denies the exclusive claim of Peru to the islands, he suspends the orders issued in compliance with his letter of the 6th of June, and sends out instructions to the naval commander, to abstain from aiding or abetting any citizens of the United States who may forcibly resist the execution of the laws of Peru by the authorities of that Republic.

The President had declined—for weighty reasons—to inform the Senate of transactions between his Government and that of the Sandwich Islands;—an indication that designs upon those islands were really entertained by American citizens.

A Free-soil satisfaction meeting was held at Boston on the 27th ult., and was largely attended. The Hon. John G. Palfrey, of Cambridge, who presided, announced that Mr. Hale accepted the Pittsburg nomination for the Presidency. He then eulogized Mr. Hale's ability, patriotism, and his firm and eloquent advocacy of Free-soil principles, and said the Free-soil senators and representatives could never be silenced or put down. The Free-soil party was rapidly growing, and was bound to take possession of the Government—then, and not before, the constitution would be interpreted as their forefathers intended.

The members of the "Empire Division No. 1 of the order of the Lone Star" have presented their president, Dr. Wren, the founder of the order, with a magnificent diamond star, the grand emblem of their order, and some golden accompaniments emblematical of the objects of their society. In his speech on the occasion, Dr. Wren said:—

Gentlemen, I greatly admire the taste and judgment evinced by you in the selection and composition of this truly beautiful testimonial. The serpent, born in obscurity, is the emblem of eternity, and, figuratively, never dies. The eagle, exponent of power, and chosen by our ancestors to denote the lofty aspirations of our cons federated Union, will soar higher and higher, until the vision of unenlightened beings will fail to recognise the guardian spirit under whose wings an entire continent may sleep in security. And now the glorious star—the effulgent type of a mysterious future—the lost Pleiad of the republican sphere, whose discovery is the sacred duty of our order, is represented aptly in the magnificent ornament with which you have chosen to adorn my breast—a jewel of price whose diamonds reflect the

sincerity of our hearts, and struggle to cast a gleam of concentrated light upon the destinies of enslaved peoples.

The cholera was raging in Missouri and in Buffalo. At Cincinnati much damage had been occasioned by a fire. Very destructive storms had occurred in the South. The lower part of Mobile was entirely submerged, buildings were blown down, vessels injured, and a great number of lives lost. The damage in that vicinity was estimated at 1,000,000 dollars. The same storm had destroyed much property in various parts of the Union; at Memphis much corn and cotton were washed away.

It was reported, from California, that the Indians were about to organize for a general descent upon the whites.

It is now certain that great though suppressed agitation is at work in Cuba. The *Gaceta de la Habana* recently published a menacing article, asserting that the Governor-General was "partially acquainted with the persons engaged in printing the revolutionary documents, even from the appearance of the first number, but that he waited for more certain information of the fact. The Governor had announced that all persons convicted of being the authors of these publications should be put to death." The publications alluded to are numbers of "The Voice of the Cuban People," supposed to be printed in the United States, and smuggled into Cuba.

There was an earthquake at Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the 22nd ult. The shock was of very long duration, and the clocks of the churches were stopped.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The official returns of the cholera in Posen are up to the 7th inst. On that day there were 74 cases and 22 deaths; 553 remained under treatment. Returns from other towns are less in the total number, but show that the epidemic is still virulent, death in many cases ensuing very rapidly. It has been calculated that of the population of Dobrzyca one person in three has been attacked, and that one in every seven of those seized has died.

The returns from Warsaw are to the 5th. They give 43 new cases on that day and 30 deaths; 62 were declared cured, and 254 remained under medical treatment. The poor were supplied with medicines from all the apothecaries at the cost of the State; medical assistance was given gratis to all the destitute poor; the extra physicians employed were paid from the Treasury; and those who held appointments were bound to give assistance gratuitously. In places where there was no physician, or where the attendance was insufficient, medical men were sent from Warsaw, or the districts where the disease had not appeared, with a daily payment from the State. In towns having more than 2,000 inhabitants, hospitals were prepared for the reception of those persons who could not be properly treated in their own houses. All the attendants of the hospitals were paid, like the physicians, by the Government. The civil officials were ordered to sanction advances of money from the funds of the communes and the synagogues. They were also empowered to make extraordinary disbursements for the poorer towns and villages; in some of these food was provided for the totally destitute at the expense of the State. All these measures, however, could not be taken at once, and in many places they must have been imperfect, for private accounts describe the state of the population where the disease is most prevalent as deplorable. The want of medical attendance and medicines has particularly been felt.

Whenever the disease has broken out, the province of East Prussia has suffered severely from it. The population is a little above 2,000,000. In 1832 the epidemic carried off 18,136; in 1836, 4,606; in 1848, 10,148. The bloodiest war would not cause so great a loss of life.

THE KAFIR WAR.

The latest military intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope is certainly of a more hopeful description than at the time of any previous despatch. General Cathcart has issued a manifesto, in which he describes the war as virtually at an end. "The hostile Kafirs," says the Commander, "are nearly subdued and removed to a distance from the border; a little more exertion and perseverance will complete this work. Certain Hottentot marauders are still roaming about the country, but, when concentrated for mischief, do not amount to 300 men." It should be remembered, however, that Sir Harry Smith reported the entire clearance, not only of the British provinces, but even of the Amatola Mountains, with a confidence equal to that expressed by General Cathcart; and it now appears that the Waterkloof, which is certainly not at a "distance from the border," but in the vicinity of a provincial capital, is notoriously in the occupation of the enemy still. In short, the *Cape Town Mail*, writing a fortnight later than the Governor's address, gives a very different view of the affairs. "The scene of contest," says the journal, "is not yet even removed from the ruined districts which bore the brunt of the first outbreak. The Chiefs Sandilli and Macomo, with the remnant of their tribes, although repeatedly and gallantly attacked by the troops and burghers, still hold possession of their impregnable fastnesses in the Amatolas and the Waterkloof, while marauding bands of 'loose Kafirs,' with their Hottentot rebel allies, still roam in detached parties, carrying terror and devastation throughout the open country."

THE AUSTRALASIAN LEAGUE.

The ship which took out an authenticated Minute of Earl Grey's interview with Mr. King, the Melbourne delegate, arrived at Sydney on the morning of the very day (April 6), appointed for a great meeting of the Anti-transportation League. The Chairman—Charles Cowper, Esq., M.L.C.—read a copy of that document, which was responded to with "low but deep expressions of amazement and disgust." The Chairman remarked that it looked like a special Providence by which this paper had been communicated to them by so unusually rapid a transit; and went on to say, that one of the principal reasons for calling them together on this occasion was, that in the pressing extremity of the circumstances it had been resolved to hold a Conference of the League at Hobart Town, and he had made preparations to depart for that place in a few days. It was to enable him to convey to that almost despairing—that almost heart-broken colony—the assurance of the deep sympathy of the people of New South Wales in the dependency which now overshadowed them, that this meeting was called; and he was sure they would now, with sincere hearts and ready voices, assert their determination to assist their oppressed brother colonists, and to fight this battle with them [great cheering]. He repeated, this battle of Transportation must be fought, and they must join in fighting it [cheers]. He was not a man, who, under ordinary circumstances, liked the word fight; but even in its literal necessity, if they were compelled to fight against this unnatural and intolerable oppression, they would not shrink from their duty [a loud and enthusiastic burst of cheering]. A source of congratulation and encouragement was to be found in the upright and consistent course adopted by the various local legislatures. Some of these had met for the first time, but they had all, and that of Van Diemen's Land especially, done their duty nobly in this matter. They had declared with one voice they would not have convicts, and that they would not barter their moral and social well-being for any material advantages which might accrue from the detested system. If in the face of these declarations, of these deliberate expressions of the opinion and determination of the colonists, Earl Grey would persevere in his unjust and iniquitous policy, they must resort to other means to free themselves from a tyranny so oppressive. He would yield to no man in love and loyalty to the Queen. But there was a loyalty superior to the loyalty to the sovereign, a loyalty to themselves—to their own duties as Christians, and as men a loyalty to their wives and their children, and in the true spirit of this loyalty they were bound to resist to the death the curse of transportation [immense cheering].

Mr. Lamb—representative of Sydney in the Colonial Legislature—moved:—

That, so long as Van Diemen's Land continues oppressed by transportation, all the other colonies of Australasia are bound by sympathy and generosity, as well as impelled by self-interest, to aid in her deliverance from this clinging curse; and this meeting pledges itself to unite with and assist the Tasmanian colonists in their efforts to obtain its entire abolition.

Much as they might wish—and none could wish more earnestly than he did—to preserve their connexion with the Crown of Great Britain, a connexion he believed alike advantageous and dignified both to the colonies and the parent country. Still, under a policy like this, regardless of the feelings and interests of the people here, the hour of separation, bitter and angry separation, must sooner or later arrive [cheers, and cries of "the sooner the better"]. No; he could not say the sooner the better. Let England change her policy. Instead of harshness and oppression, let her treat her colonies with kindness and justice, and then it would be better for all parties that Australia should still be allied to her.

The Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe came forward to second the resolution, and was received with a loud burst of cheering. It was indeed with a heavy heart that he found they were called upon over and over again to discuss the same question. It was no use to talk any more; the question was, what were they to do? Were they to stand still in despair? Most assuredly not. It was as a moralist that he came forward to agitate this question. During twenty years of his life he had exerted himself constantly to advance the moral welfare, and ameliorate the social and political position of the unfortunate prisoner; but it was impossible to do this if there was no cessation to the stream of crime, and the time had come when the evil must be put a stop to entirely, if they do not wish all their efforts to be lost, and all their philanthropy to be thrown away. All Lord Grey's philanthropy, and all his philosophy, and all his humbug, could not alter their views nor shake their determination [loud cheers]. He came forward as a peacemaker; he came forward in the hope of averting that convulsion which must take place if this evil were continued. It was impossible for any man to shut his eyes to the reality. If this evil be continued, a frightful convulsion would inevitably ensue [renewed cheering]. But he looked upon the League as a safety valve whereby the expected explosion might be averted; he believed the League was the best means, not only of insuring their social and political happiness, but of maintaining their connexion with the mother country [hear, hear]. They were told transportation was an Imperial question, that it was an Imperial necessity. Very well! So it may be; but could the Imperial Government find no other spot in all creation to send their felons to but these beautiful colonies? No, Lord Grey would have it so; *sic volo, si jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas*! Let him find some other place; let him bargain with the Emperor of Russia for some appropriate spot on which to build gaols and reform criminals [cheers and laughter]. No doubt

convicts should be reformed. No doubt they ought, if possible, to serve their erring brethren; but let them serve themselves first—charity begins at home! Again, he repeated, he came forward as a peacemaker in this business; he came forward to prevent, if possible, the dreaded convulsions, and to disarm the dissatisfied and disaffected who wished to kick up a row merely for the sake of a row [cheers]. And he believed that peace and prosperity would result from what they were doing now—that it was for the good of commerce that transportation should be put an end to. Where in the wide world could England find a finer market for her commerce than these Australian colonies? And how could the two things go on together? How could they, a free colony, consent to take England's goods with one hand, on condition of taking England's felons with the other? Sooner would they take a hint from their friends across the Pacific [cheers], and out the painter [tremendous cheering]. Where would Lord Grey then find a market for his commerce, or a receptacle for his felons? Let them once more implore her Majesty to dismiss her Ministers from her Council, and so maintain the connexion between these colonies and her Crown. If their rulers would seek to direct them instead of driving them, he was convinced that in no part of her Majesty's wide dominion could be found firmer or more loyal hearts than in Australia. He trusted the Queen would yet see the truth, and say to Lord Grey, "My dear friend, you have been ruining me in the colonies; in God's name go and look after your own affairs" [loud cheers].

Further quotation would be superfluous. The subsequent speeches could scarcely rise above this note—they did not fall below it. Another of the resolutions was:—

That the determination avowed by Earl Grey to the Victoria delegate, Mr. King, on the 25th of November last, to persist in transportation to Van Diemen's Land, and to separate Moreton Bay from New South Wales, for penal purposes, in breach of his repeated promises, demands the indignant reprobation of this meeting, and they bind themselves by all they hold dear and sacred, to resist to the uttermost an oppression so desolating, hereby solemnly protesting, that the responsibility for all consequences will remain with their oppressor.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

"Iota" writes to the *Times*:—"Last Saturday I travelled by the railroad from Belgium to Calais, and found, to my surprise, that the books my fellow-passengers happened to have in their hands reading were, on entering France, all taken from them, and not restored until after examination and reaching Calais."

The Austrian Envoy at Brussels has remitted to the Belgian Government an energetic note on the indignities offered to Haynau, a fortnight ago, at Brussels. The General has left Paris for Germany.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., and Mr. Braithwaite Pools, have gone to Denmark, concerning the formation of a railway to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic Sea.

The Austrian Police and Customs officers in Silesia have been ordered to keep a sharp eye on the pocket-handkerchiefs of the people. Handkerchiefs in large numbers find their way across the frontier, presenting a very orderly and proper appearance to the eye; but after a first washing a part of their colour disappears, and revolutionary manifestoes and addresses meet the sight.

The police of Paris have arrested for infanticide a Bohemian countess—a near relation of Prince Metternich. She had been long separated from her husband.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from the neighbourhood of Mount Etna, on the 30th ult., says:—"The lava flows into two distinct streams; one in the direction of Milo, and the other towards Zanarana, burning up every tree and shrub within sixty yards on either side. The few dwellings scattered near either of the streams are deserted, and the direction of the destructive element is anxiously watched, as one stream threatens a valley rich with vegetation and the vine. A sort of booming thunder rumbles in the 'bowels of the earth'—a fiery vapour quivers about the clouds of smoke, from which a shower of ashes falls like rain, and is carried as far as the sea. The effect at night is very grand. The sky is illuminated by a red glare, and the immediate vicinity of the mountain gives one an idea of the infernal regions."

Advices from Tahiti to the middle of May state, that the English Protestant ministers had been forbidden to preach until they had formally acknowledged the French Protectorate Government as their head, and promised to submit themselves to its control. The Rev. Mr. Chisholm, employed by the London Missionary Society, had been prohibited from preaching out of a certain district under pain of arrest and banishment. No native was allowed to preach without first obtaining the sanction of the Government.

THE LATE MR. ALLEN, THE ARTIST.—The City of London School has given fifty guineas to the widow and family (eight children) of the late professor of drawing, Mr. J. W. Allen. The masters have also given thirty guineas. As £1,000 would permanently benefit the widow and family of this gifted and truly English artist, a great effort is being made to raise that sum.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE "DEAD SEASON."—The *Gateshead Observer* says:—"One of the London papers makes the sectional meetings of the Archaeological Institute to have closed with a paper which was never read, and another makes the whole session to have wound up with a banquet which was never eaten."

CURIOUSNESS OF SECTARIANISM.—From the "religious census" of Upper Canada, we should guess that the right to differ and the tendency to recombine, among religious people, are pretty largely exercised in that country. The United Presbyterians are put down at 18,068—a list of "all other denominations" is then given. At the top of the column are the Menonists and Tunkers, numbering 8,276. A good way down, we find Old Menonists and New Menonists, but no variation of Tunkers. In the list of sects, numbering over 20 and under 50 members each, we have Irvingites, and Apostolic Irvingites, Apostolic Evangelists, and Inghamites. Of the Reformationists there are 19—of Perfectionists, we regret to observe, only 16—but, happily, of New Lights, 16. The Church of Christ, counting itself 15, and Believers in God 13. Of Cosmopolites there are 12, and Cairdites 11. In the last division, consisting of sects counting by units, we find:—

Restorationists	8
Opposed to all creeds founded on the Bible	8
Reformed Baptists	6
Hapies Bah	6
Rationalists	6
German Reformers	5
Christian Baptists	5
Democratic Gospel	4
English Church of Scotland	4
Indians	4
Hesse Church	4
Cooperites	4
Carrollites	3
Reformed Tunkers	3
Jeremia, Bethel Church, Disunionists, Greek Church, Non-Sectarian, Pantheists, Reformed Jews—3 of each	14
Unitarian Baptist, Danian, Free Inquirer, Followers of Jesus, Pethonite, Reformer of all churches—1 each	5

ANCIENT SUBSTITUTE FOR A LIBRARY.—A story is told of a Roman who expended vast sums in purchasing a household of learned slaves. He wished to have the best poets and historians in living editions. One servant recited the whole of the *Iliad*; another chanted the Odes of Pindar. Every standard author had a representative. The free Press has replaced the bondman. Literature is no longer an heirloom, nor can an emperor monopolize Horace. A small outlay obtains a choicer collection of verses than the ancient amateur enjoyed; and without the annoyances to which he was subject. He had no familiar book for a corner, nor any portable poet to be a companion in a field-walk, or under a tree. Not even Nero could compress a slave into an Elzevir. Moreover, disappointments sometimes occurred. Perhaps the deputy "Pindar" was out of the way; or a sudden indisposition of "Homer" interrupted Ulysses in the middle of an harangue, and left Hector stretching out his arms to the child.—*Withmott's Pleasures of Literature.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 15.

DEATH OF THE GREAT DUKE.

The following appeared in late editions of yesterday's evening papers:—

"Dover, Tuesday, 5 P.M."

"His Grace the Duke of Wellington was seized with illness this morning, and expired at Walmer Castle at a quarter past three this afternoon, after a succession of fits."

This morning's papers add few particulars of the great event. The Duke so recently as Saturday afternoon, rode from Walmer to Dover on horseback, and in his capacity of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, inspected the harbour of refuge, and other departments. He then appeared in excellent health and spirits. He is said to have died after a "succession of fits." It is known that for some years he had been subject to brain attacks, and had undergone the inconvenience of using "counter irritants" to repel them. The cause of his death was natural decay, but the immediate agency described to the world "fits" was doubtless an effusion of water upon the brain. Gradual stupefaction would be the result, and also convulsions, but it is probable that death was without pain.

The duke is succeeded by his son Arthur, Marquis of Douro, who was born in 1807. He is a colonel in the army, and married in 1839 a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

It is rather more than two years since we sat down, one summer morning, within an hour or two of the time of publication, to express in hurried periods, the grief and consternation occasioned by the announcement, "Death of Sir Robert Peel." Today, less from the impulse of personal emotion than public duty, we hastily pen the reflections of the moment on the departure from this life of Sir Robert's long-tried colleague in the councils of the Sovereign and the virtual Government of the nation—he who had survived, to the utmost extremity of human age, the storms of war and the toils of a laborious life.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, is be-

lieved for there is a curious uncertainty about the date) to have been born on the 1st of May, 1769. He was, therefore, more than eighty-three years of age at the time of his death. How many, and of what magnitude, are the events strung by the hand of God upon that thread of time! When Wellesley was born, England was the owner of those vast transatlantic regions which have since become the seat of an Empire Republic; but the blood of Wolfe had not purchased Canada, nor had the merchant soldiers of Britain deposed the Mahomedan and Pagan rulers of the magnificent East. He was but in the lowest rank of an infantry regiment when the spirit of revolution boomed across Europe from the capital of France; and the future rivals for the palm of soldiery, and the mastery of the world, were contemporaneously subalterns in the armies of their respective countries. Years of obscurity and struggle, the relief of Toulon, the salvation of the Republic, the conquest of Italy, the humiliation of Egypt, the Consulate and Empire, Marengo and Austerlitz, Leipzig and Elba, Waterloo and St. Helena, lay before the one—undistinguished continental service, the destruction of Tipu Sultan, the liberation of Portugal and Spain, the victorious investment of Paris, the final struggle and triumph, honours innumerable, wealth unmeasured, the highest offices of State, the conduct of affairs at the most awful crises, a green—an ever-green—old age, stretched unseen before the other, Napoleon and Wellington! Words to conjure with! Names that will never be erased from the conspicuous places to which their owners climbed to carve them! Names that span a cycle of human destinies—as the one sinks into posthumous fame, the other re-appearing with a degenerate, baleful notoriety.

It would be ridiculous—and to a well-toned mind, repulsive—to attribute the splendour of the career thus suddenly closed to the accident of fortune; or to cover up in a reference to Providence the characteristics of the man. Wellington was great as a man, before he was the Great Duke. He was moulded to gigantic dimensions, and impregnated with the heroic elements. The pushing of aristocratic connexions, the pressure of great events, did but reveal the qualities that were wrapped up in the inevitable individual. Strategy was the distinctive characteristic of Arthur Wellesley. His frame was proverbially iron—his nerves were steel—his intellect was flexible and ductile as the finest metal—his will was as granite—and his passions were not the less powerful because they never distracted his intellect or disturbed his resolution. "Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye," was he. He saw, in the arrangement of a campaign or the direction of a battle, exactly what was wanted. He decided not upon the nearest but the surest road to success. The desire to dazzle had no share in the dictation of his schemes—neither impatience nor weariness, regard for his own ease nor the praise of inadequate spectators, could affect his persistence. He kept in his entrenchments till the hour of battle struck in the revolution of events, and then marched out to conquer or perish. He held his opinions till the moment he had fixed for surrendering them as untenable, and then laid them down without a blush. He showed no elation at his grandest military successes, and was never petulant in his political reverses. He carried the precision of camp life into the execution of his official trusts and the pursuit of his favourite enjoyments. Before such a man it is as natural to uncover, as to be awe-struck at the presence of a mountain or a pyramid.

We do not relapse into even a momentary sympathy with the profession of arms, or at all excuse the iniquity of the "just and necessary war" in which Wellington gained his heaviest laurels, when we say that the conqueror of India and the victor of Waterloo departs with large claims on the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. It was a sad work that he did from beginning to end—but it was a work that he believed must be done, and he did it well. It is a sorry and silly game to speculate on what would be if certain things had not been. There is no potential mood in human history. But the imagination recoils from the thought of French and Mahomedan dominion in India—the success of Bonaparte, by sea and land, on the Peninsula as on the Continent—the subjection of all Europe, much of Asia, and probably South America, to a military despotism. What men feel and would dare now, is a key to what our fathers felt and dared; and to the instrument of the national will, be given the honor of perfect adaptation.

Of the Duke's political career, we will only say,

it was happy for his last days that that career had ended. The master of Walmer would not have gone down as now to a grave on which will fall no sorry recollections, had he carried civil war into Ireland by refusing Catholic emancipation, or accepted the dragon commission which a selfish and cowardly aristocracy would have forced upon him in 1832. That in 1846 he lent his great influence to facilitate the enactment of Free-trade, and subsequently refused it to the reactionaries who had doubtless in other respects much of his sympathies, redeems the faults of earlier years. Nor should it be forgotten that England prospered, and administrative reform advanced, under his brief administration. He was a Tory less from theory than education or bias. His patriotism was no doubt sincere and fervent. "The service of the sovereign" was his brief formula of duty to God and his country. May it be accepted for a better creed and a larger devotion!

The Great Captain and the Great Duke then are no more! The baton of the marshal has fallen from the once iron grasp—the sword of state will no more be borne by that familiar figure beside the throne—coronets and palaces descend to a non-illustrous heir—the garter, and the many offices of greater emolument than duty, will be scrambled for by the vulgar great! The head of a noble by nature and kindly patent, the familiar of his Queen, the trusted of his peers, the idol of many, and the admired of all, lays down at last his burden of honours! The hour of his falling asleep was sudden—may his rest be sweet, and his waking to a blessed immortality!

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—By an arrival from America, we have advices from New York to the 4th instant. There had been a very disastrous storm throughout the country. At Augusta, State of Georgia, the loss was estimated at 1,000,000 dollars. The lighthouse on Chandelier Island had been washed away, and the water had made a canal three quarters of a mile wide through Ship Island. At Savannah the destruction of life and property had been very great. There were four feet of water in the streets, and the mails had to be taken to the Post-office in canal boats. Havana advices of the 29th ult., state that the Government authorities had succeeded in raising the press of the paper called the *Voz of the People*, and arrested the publishers and sent them to prison. Numbers of persons were daily arrested by the authorities and sent to prison, which caused great excitement. 140 persons had been taken in a café engaged in making ammunition and ball cartridges. Advices from Lisbon of the 4th mention the complete success of the negotiations between the Catholics and the Septembrists to arrive at a fusion. Besides the Austrian loan recently produced at the Vienna bourse, another loan is in the future. The Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfurt Post Zeitung*, rarely misinformed on Austrian subjects, says:—"I hear that in January next a third loan of 80,000,000 florins will be concluded, and this time, abroad." The *Delaware Gazette* announces positively that the Austrian Government has addressed a circular note to all the coal-mining governments, stating that the conditions of a reconstruction of the Zollverein laid down in the Prussian declarations are not acceptable. The fight will therefore proceed. Hanover shows signs of vacillating in standing alone with Prussia.

LATEST DOMESTIC NEWS.—Eight men have been arrested and lodged in Clonmel goal for being concerned in the murder of Mr. Ryan—some of them on the Gattie mountains. A man named Mullooly, about sailing for America, has been arrested in Roscommon, charged with participation in the late murder in that county. The evidence against him is that he prevented a servant boy of the murdered man from rendering assistance to his master when the attack upon him was made.

The Registrar-General's weekly return exhibits a further decline in the mortality. The deaths registered in the first week of August rose to 1,124; in the week that ended last Saturday (11th September) they fell to 946. The deaths among children under 16 years in the first week of August were 856; last week they were 485. These numbers indicate an improved state of health in the infant part of the population, who suffer so much from the summer epidemic. The Committee of Council on Education have appointed the following gentlemen to be her Majesty's inspectors of Schools:—The Rev. R. F. Merveth, M.A., rector of East Chelborough, Somerset, and vicar of Halesbrook, Dorset; the Rev. Robert Louis Koe, M.A., incumbent of St. Margaret's, Yalding, Kent; the Rev. John G. C. Fossell, B.A., incumbent of Chantry, near Frome; the Rev. William Birley, M.A., incumbent of Chorley, near Manchester; and the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, M.A., vicar of Stanwix, Cumberland.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1852.

The supplies of Grain and Flour continue quite equal to the demand, particularly Oats and Flour. The demand for wheat remains steady at Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 970 qrs.; Foreign, 3,480 qrs.; Barley—English, 140 qrs.; Foreign, 790 qrs.; Oats—English, 400 qrs.; Irish, 1,100 qrs.; Foreign, 12,210 qrs.; Flour—English, 450; Foreign, 1,470 sacks, 10,090 barrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom *Post-office Orders* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. L."—"Dod's Parliamentary Companion" is 6s. The other matter we will inquire about.

BRADFORD AND LIVERPOOL.—Post-office orders, dated respectively July 13 and September 10, received from these places, remain unappropriated, the senders having omitted to give their names and addresses.

In order to give extensive circulation to the article on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which appeared in our columns last week, it has been reprinted as a pamphlet under the title "UNCLE TOM VINDICATED," and may be obtained of our Publisher.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEP. 15, 1852.

SUMMARY.

THE autumnal recess is a favourite time for political banquets. Sometimes they are complimentary only—sometimes they have a deep party meaning. They have not been so numerous this year as usual—perhaps, the season is not sufficiently advanced—but we scent them already from the far North. In Northumberland, Whigs and Conservatives have had their respective dinners—the former to celebrate the retirement of Mr. Ord from public political life—the latter to rejoice over Mr. Liddell's return to Parliament. The Whigs had the best muster of nobility and gentry, a pleasing theme, and good oratory. The Tories were less imposing in their gathering, and had little or nothing to speak about. Neither banquet was of general political importance, and at neither was any revelation made to indicate what may be the character of the future.

Of more significance, although, perhaps, not destined to produce any more definite practical result, was the Tenant-Right Conference, held on Wednesday last, in the City Assembly House, Dublin, and presided over by W. Sharman Crawford, Esq. Its object was to bring to bear in support of that gentleman's bill as large an amount of political force as possible, and especially to secure unity of action among the Irish Liberal members. The principal resolution proposed, discussed, and carried, expressed the decided opinion of the Conference that "the members of Parliament who have been returned on Tenant-right principles, should hold themselves perfectly independent of, and opposed to, all Governments which do not make it a part of their policy, and a Cabinet question, to give to the tenantry of Ireland the full measure of justice provided for by Mr. Sharman Crawford's bill." The machinery of agitation is of the ordinary cast—funds are to be raised, offices to be opened in London, information to be collected, and periodical meetings to be held. Mr. Sergeant Shée, we believe, will take charge of the proposed measure in the House of Commons—where, it is certain, it will be received with little favour.

Social topics predominate just now over political, of which there are some which thrust themselves unwelcome on our notice—such for example as fresh railway accidents, and the increase amongst us of aggravated crimes. We have this week a new batch of railway disasters. Near Sheffield, on Wednesday last, a passenger train, owing to a cause unexplained as yet, ran off the line. The engine dashed down an embankment fifty feet high on one side, and the carriages rolled over on the other. The driver and the guard were killed—the few passengers escaped as by a miracle. On Thursday, the Exeter express train, rounding too swiftly a curve in the line, near Taunton, broke off the line, but being in a cutting, the engine buried itself in the bank, the carriages dashed past it, got one wheel on to the up-line, and came to a standstill. The fireman was killed—the driver and a porter badly injured, and the passengers, with one trifling exception, again escaped serious injury.

At Monokton, near Ayr, a passenger train was run into, while standing at the station, by a goods train, the driver of which heeded no signals—one carriage was smashed to pieces, and several persons badly hurt. The alarming frequency of these accidents will soon begin to tell in a twofold manner on dividends—first, in the shape of compensations, and, secondly, in diminished passenger traffic. Then, at length, perhaps, it will be discovered by boards of directors, that the parsimony which endangers life and limb is a false economy, costing in the end much more than it saves.

Alongside of railway disasters we put the increasing frequency of atrocious crimes. Child-murder, and concealment of birth, are becoming common, no less than twenty-six cases having been tried at the last assizes, the great majority of which resulted in acquittal. Now, it is too much to suppose that these numerous acquittals were the consequence of defective evidence—the reports of the trials testify to the contrary—and it is utterly vain to rail against juries for encouraging a crime of so deep a dye, by their ill-judged and misplaced lenity. The fault is in the law. The death-punishment entailed on conviction for this offence prevents men from looking with impartiality at the evidence before them. They will not allow themselves to be made instrumental, however innocently, in shedding the blood of a fellow-creature—generally, too, a woman and a mother, wrought into a momentary frenzy of shame and desperation—for this particular crime, aggravated though it be. Were the punishment other than it is, convictions would be more certain, and, to some extent, possibly, the instances of perpetration would be fewer. It is remarkable that whilst these, and even worse atrocities, are on the increase, petty offences are considerably diminished. The fact is suggestive, and invites speculation, but we have no space for indulging in it at the present moment.

Science, in its highest form and pretensions, has been holding its annual carnival this year at Belfast. The British Association closed its proceedings last Wednesday. The graver papers, and the lighter excursions, are said to have been all that could be wished—and manufacturing Belfast beats agricultural Ipswich hollow, in the interest it took in the proceedings of the *savans*. But this is not the only useful way in which mind has been actively engaged for the cultivation of mind. The opening of the schools in connexion with the Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education, at Homerton, on Wednesday evening last, is a less imposing, but scarcely less important fact, than the meeting of the British Association. Of Mr. Unwin's inaugural address we say nothing, as it will come before us, we hope, in type, and will then claim more extensive notice than it is possible for us to accord it here. But we cannot forbear the remark that an institution in which fifty pupils are being trained to the business of education under the superintendence of so highly qualified a principal, promises beneficial results, the full worth of which to the country it is impossible to estimate. We commend our brief report of the proceedings on the occasion to the notice and sympathy of our readers.

We are compelled once more, greatly against our inclination, to notice the agitation being got up in several parts of the country, to prevent the granting of a Royal Charter to the Company who have purchased and will re-erect the People's Crystal Palace, unless it is to be closed against the public on the Sunday. The end sought is avowedly sought on religious considerations. There can be no mistake about that. The influence to be brought to bear with a view to that end, is the influence which has been entrusted to the civil magistrate for the equal advantage of all citizens, and purely with a view to their temporal welfare. Have we any right to invoke his aid in furtherance of our religious convictions? Are we entitled to dictate to others, through the medium of the Crown, the religious conditions on which they shall be permitted a customary privilege? We cannot conceive how they who adhere to the principle that "all legislation by civil Governments for religious purposes, is opposed to reason, hostile to liberty, and an invasion of divine prerogatives," can so soon forget it in the present instance. Their inconsistency will do nothing to commend their religious belief to the masses of their fellow-countrymen. They will fail in their attempt to prescribe to others their creed by law, and they will, we fear, expose to terrible misconception the spirit of the Christianity which they, doubtless, desire to promote.

The Empire is to be inaugurated in France, so says report, on the 2nd of December, the anniversary of the *coup d'état*. All things are being put in train for it. We have seen how the Councils General were prevailed upon to petition that an Emperor's foot might be put upon the neck of their liberty. This is only a part of the preparatory process. A commercial treaty is being arranged with the Government of Great Britain, the terms of which, it is said, are liberal. The Prince President is meditating a progress to the South, where he is to be passionately received by—the puppets of the

police. And the nephew is to rival the uncle in magnificence.

The American mail, which brings intelligence of the adjournment of Congress, also puts us in possession of a lengthened correspondence relative to the Lobos islands. From this it appears that more than ten years ago the Peruvian Government published a decree forbidding the removal of guano, and claiming to be the rightful owners. The fact having been brought under Mr. Webster's attention, he called upon the Navy department to rescind the instructions which had been given for the protection of American ships resisting the Peruvian law; and, though still disputing the right of the South American state, declared that "for the present he would not attempt to enforce the claims of the whole world to the deposits upon these isolated rocks." We rejoice that the Foreign Secretary of the United States has thus promptly acknowledged his precipitancy, though the affair has, in the opinion of impartial observers, greatly damaged his reputation as a statesman. Mr. Webster seems more disposed than heretofore to pander to the covetous propensities of his countrymen—perhaps with a view to the Presidential election.

The extraordinary tenacity of the ecclesiastical recipients of State bounty is strongly brought out in the recent advices from Canada. Lord Elgin has just opened the new Parliament, and made only an unmeaning reference to the Clergy Reserves question. Although there have been such repeated and overwhelming demonstrations of the wishes of the colonists in respect to it, the Canadian Government are evidently intending once more to cushion the subject, and of course our present colonial office abets them in the attempt. Sir J. Pakington regards the resolutions adopted by the last colonial Parliament as conveying no just expression of public opinion. He therefore declines to propose a repeal of the Imperial Clergy Reserve Act of 1840, taking away from the local assembly the power to legislate in the matter. Our vigilant contemporary, the *Toronto Examiner*, is naturally disgusted at the shuffling conduct of the Canadian Government, and strongly urges the passing of a bill in the Legislature "to settle the question at once and for ever." This would best express public opinion, and show that we had also some intelligent appreciation of constitutional rights, and public spirit to exercise those rights. If the records on the journals of the provincial Parliament for twenty-five years, the testimony of Lords Durham and Sydenham, and the passage of a bill, such as we suppose, should fail to awaken Earl Derby to the fact, that public opinion and the safety of the colony alike demand the secularization of the Reserves and the abolition of the Rectories, he should advise Lord Elgin to dissolve Parliament that a direct appeal upon this one issue might be made to the country. Let this be done, and we will cheerfully bow to the verdict—for it would be such a demonstration, in our opinion, as would for ever annihilate every vestige of the Church and State principle—that is, were the monitions of that verdict to be regarded." The assembly appears disposed to act upon the suggestion of the *Examiner*, for they have added by a large majority a passage to the resolution, in reply to the address, expressing "deep regret" at the omission of ministers. Meanwhile, the respite obtained for the State-church clergy is diligently used by them in fortifying their position. There is reason to believe, that with this view they are negotiating with Wesleyans and Catholics, to admit them to a share of the plunder, on condition of their support to the continuance of the Reserves, and that their allies are nothing loth to strike the bargain.

"THE LONE STAR."

TRANSATLANTIC intelligence, during the past week, has been of a character calculated to ruffle somewhat the easy nonchalant mood of the British public. It seems that there has just emerged into public notoriety, in the United States, an organized fraternity, calling themselves "the Order of the Lone Star." Their object may be described in three words—"America for the Americans." They appear to have set before themselves for ultimate realization the inclusion of the whole Western Hemisphere in one confederacy of republics, having its imperial legislature, as now, at Washington. The enterprise immediately before it, however, is the acquisition of the Island of Cuba. Undismayed by the disastrous termination of the Lopez expedition last year, and gathering from the mistakes of that ill-fated buccaneer some hints for future guidance, this guild, numbering, it is said, fifteen thousand members, and countenanced by the sanction of many opulent and influential gentlemen in the Northern States as well as in the South, has resolved upon another attempt to wrest Cuba from the dominion of the Spanish Crown, and to annex it to the territory of the United States. It boasts largely of its resources—it speaks confidently of its success—it unblushingly avows and exults in its mission—and, there can

be little doubt that, sooner or later, by fair means or foul, by purchase or by conquest, but, in all probability, by the latter, the great North American Republic will add the queen of the Antilles to her associated empire. The result is a question of time only, and, maybe, will be achieved before the uneasy powers of Europe have been able to arrive at any mutual understanding in regard to it.

On the morality of this and similar movements for territorial aggrandisement by means of conquest, it is almost unnecessary to speak. In the case contemplated, the only law recognised is the law of the stronger—the only right asserted is the natural lust of might. The "Order of the Lone Star" constitutes, on a large scale, what a banditti does on a smaller one—embodies the same evil passions—works by the same means—and will be entitled, if unsuccessful, to the same destiny. It is the rascality of the United States gathered into a head—the lawless energy of ungovernable spirits systematized and organized, with a view to what are considered national and patriotic results. And yet, perhaps, though its main weapons of warfare are devastation, robbery, and murder, it can put forth, as every tyranny has done before it, specious and plausible pleas in its own justification. There is a better, as there is a worse, side to all such enterprises. Dick Turpin despoiled the rich that he might give to the poor. "The Order of the Lone Star" tramples upon all human right with a view to extend the boundaries of republican freedom. Cuba's misgoverned. There is a large Creole party there, anxious to throw off the crushing weight of Spanish domination; and, just as our own "Spanish Legion," not many years since, invaded the Peninsula to aid a party struggling against an absolute, but, probably, rightful claimant to the throne, so this "Order of the Lone Star" proposes to rescue the discontented in Cuba from the baleful gripe of a proud and pedantic European power, and give it liberty to indulge its own aspirations in joining the great confederacy of Republican States. It is thus that human selfishness generally contrives to present a glossy side to the easy judgment of society—and it is thus that villany itself will sometimes draw in to participation in its designs many who abhor the motive by which it is actuated. Still, the "Order of the Lone Star" can be regarded in no other light than as a piratical confraternity, aiming at what may or may not in itself be desirable, by means which sound morality severely condemns.

This aspect of the fact having been thus disposed of, there remains a much wider, and more general one for serious and dispassionate study. We have no occasion to bewail such events as those under contemplation, as though the general interests of humanity were greatly injured or imperilled by them. Spain holds Cuba, and sucks from it its chief vitality, by no other right than that of conquest. It has done little or nothing to justify the retention of its authority over that island. It has never sought to employ its ill-acquired power in civilizing or elevating the different classes of inhabitants subjected to its sway. It has aimed at nothing higher than revenue, and, in seeking the gratification of its own will in this respect, has overlooked all the moral claims upon it of those upon the produce of whose labours it has incessantly sponged. Nothing will be lost to good government, nothing to social development, nothing to commercial freedom, nothing to intellectual or religious progress, by the overthrow of Spanish power in that island. There will be, of course, a great deal of individual crime, and some national immorality, in the process of transferring Cuba from the dominion of Spain to that of the United States, or rather of constituting it an independent member of the great Republican confederation. It seems to be a great Providential law, and not without correspondent uses, that weakness and imbecility shall everywhere give place to strength and energy—that wherever decay sets in, it shall be encroached upon by life in some new form—and that, at the cost of some individual suffering, the social elements which have ceased to exist for a good purpose, shall be thrust aside by others more powerful than themselves, which have still a problem to work out in favour of humanity at large. The world, perhaps, will gain rather than lose by the realization of the idea, "America for the Americans."

All true governmental rights spring from the consent of the people governed, and are otherwise mere usurpations. Dynasties possess no title to dominion beyond their ability to maintain themselves against the disaffection of their own subjects; and one usurpation may be overthrown by another without treachery to the broad interests of mankind.

But, assuredly, it ill becomes the English public to read lectures to America on the immorality of its proceedings. What is our Honourable East India Company but an authorized and legalized "Order of the Lone Star," having the East for its sphere, instead of the West? What has it been doing for the last hundred years but that which

this American guild now proposes to do?—stirring up disaffection in provinces already ripe for it—invading them with large armies under plausible pretexts—deposing the existing authorities, and annexing their dominions to our own? What are we, at this moment, attempting in Southern Africa, and contemplating in Burmah? Why have we not followed out the advice of the *Times* by sticking to commerce, and eschewing conquest? Does it become us, with fresh gore upon our hands, and face beamed with gunpowder, the result of our own buccannery exploits, to read homilies to the Americans on the immorality of substituting a strong will for the restrictions of law, and of bursting through all international obligations to gratify a passionate lust of dominion? Has the Crown of Spain a better right as against the purposes of the "Lone Star," than the Ameer of Scinde could boast, as against the oppression of the East India Company? or can our Colonial Office better justify the extension of British sovereignty over the pasture grounds of the Kafirs, than could American officials the establishment of Republican institutions in any portion of the Western Continent?

"Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?"

Our mouth is shut by our own misdeeds. Our preaching may be effectually met by the exhortation, "Physician, heal thyself." Let the "Lone Star" be a glass wherein we may see the reflection of our own guilt—and if we must obtrude upon America an expression of our virtuous abhorrence of its ambition, let it, for decency's sake, run into this shape, "Brother, brother, we have both been in the wrong."

Most fervently, however, do we trust that this copy by Jonathan of John Bull's bad example will not be suffered to breed any hostility between them. The British public may denounce a piratical expedition to Cuba, as they now denounce slavery, with hearty indignation; but there seems no better reason for the interposition of our Government in the one case than in the other. A more fearful calamity for mankind and liberty can hardly be imagined, than a warlike collision between these two great countries—and no worse pretext for it could well be found than a determination on our part to aid Spain in perpetuating the execrable Government of her colonies. If our manufacturing districts are ever to be ruined by the loss of their staple material, and of their best market, and if our now well-employed and comfortable artisans are to be thrown out of work, to become a burden to the community, and a source of peril to our institutions—at least, let the occasion of it be somewhat more in keeping with the consequences than a futile attempt to preserve unamputated the mortified extremities of a feeble absolutism. Providence, surely, has not constituted Great Britain the guardian, in the Western World, of the infatuated Governments of Europe. If so we are bound by treaties, we ought at once to dissolve them. Even "the Lone Star" must not be permitted to involve the Anglo-Saxon families in internecine war. Else, indeed, might the autocratical powers of Europe proclaim a jubilee.

OUR COLONIES—TO THE RESCUE!

In nothing is the actual conduct of public affairs more diverse from the common sense which rules in private life, and contradictory to the anticipations of a genial imagination, than in the relation of English colonies to the mother country. The similarity of a people settled, by voluntary transportation, on a remote appanage of the land of their nativity, to adolescent adventurers, emerging from the shadow of the parental roof into the wide world of choice and struggle, is so obvious and complete, that the mutual bearing of both, it would appear, might safely be left to the instincts that are common to the household and the nation. The father dismisses his son with counsels and blessings—perhaps, with staff and purse—follows him with his solicitudes, and waits to him advice or assistance as occasion and opportunity may offer. The youth looks back with reverence and affection—remembers, even in the glow of conscious liberty and the pride of novel independence, the maxims enforced by repetition as well as gravity. Neither dreams any longer of direct control and unquestioning obedience. Freedom and self-reliance have come together. The old man surrendered his sceptre when he gave to the lad his staff. So—the common sense of mankind would suggest—would nations and their emigrating offspring feel towards each other. And imagination, unchastened by learning, would follow each youthful community through a forest of hardships into an open and a wealthy place, where it should make for itself a home like unto that it had left, and in time be presented by the parent state, with pride and satisfaction, to the great brotherhood of nations.

In every quarter of the world, the Englishman may read humiliating commentaries upon the difference in politics between the actual and the ideal. Scarcely with respect to one of the thirty or forty colonies which England can boast, has

the picture we have sketched been realized. Our colonists have invariably left these shores as fugitives, criminals, or soldiers. They have owed nothing to the parent stock but the Anglo-Saxon hardihood that could not be withheld. Their infancy has known no nurturing care, but their youthful vigour has been cramped with the fetters of red tape, and their valour flaunted as was Hotspur's by the fop. Governors have mortgaged their resources to sustain the pomp of mock sovereignty, or brought down upon them their savage neighbours by an itch for territorial extension. Parliaments from across the ocean have blistered them with excise regulations, and saddled them with perpetual burdens. Land companies have juggled away the soil they had begun to occupy. Secretaries of State have withheld from them the rights guaranteed by the act of the sovereign. To crown all, the moral feculence of old and overgrown communities has been shot, in periodical shiploads, within sight of their homes, to spread, after a while, over the face of the virgin country. To none has the graceful recognition of independence been extended, even as the promised prize of self-relying exertions. What wonder if one of the States—an empire in itself—should have broken away from the authority so intemperately abused, and that others promise to follow an example so brilliant and successful?

On the part of the Cape of Good Hope and the Australian colonies the threat is now openly made—ample provocation is given for its execution—and repression would be ludicrously impossible. General Cathcart, our new lieutenant in South Africa, has put out a manifesto, in which boasts that the Kafir war is virtually at an end, and curiously contrast with confessions of exhausted means, and taunts alike insolent and unjust. The mother country—the colonists are told—derives no benefit from the possession of South Africa, except its one harbour, Simon's Bay; and that it is, therefore, only benevolent sympathy, or an amiable patronage, which induces her to make the great sacrifice of blood and treasure she has done "in this cause." Then follows an assurance consolatory to the bleeding pockets of the British people, if not soothing to the wounded pride of the colonists:—

"This must probably be the last Kafir war carried on in this country at the cost of the British Government, for the expenses of another amounting to £1,000,000 sterling, cannot again be expected to be drawn, by vote of the Imperial Parliament, from the pockets of the British constituency, in a cause in which, except from motives of sympathy and benevolence, it has no real interest."

"When I return from my expedition beyond the Kei, I must make up my report to her Majesty's Government, not only as to the result of that expedition, but as to whether I have found the people of this colony grateful for the support which has been afforded them, and willing and able to exert themselves in their own cause, and therefore deserving, or the contrary, as the case may be, and whether, therefore, I consider their cause worth fighting for or not."

When it is remembered that so long as the defence of the colony was left to the settlers, the Hottentots and Kafirs were only too well beaten—that the tract of country in dispute was annexed against the opinions of the local statesmen and Generals—that the uniform language of the people has been, Give us free institutions, and we will answer for the safety of our farm and flocks—only one answer can be made to the inquiry whether General Cathcart should not be remanded to the Tower in another capacity than that of Lieutenant-Governor. When English officials ape the manner of Turkish satraps, they should be made to experience the Oriental incertitude of secondary greatness.

The Australians have something more to complain of than the withholding of rights and the offer of insults—though of these they have had more than enough. Their great grievance is, the continuance of convict transportation, in spite of their own most urgent remonstrances, and the explicit promise, on her Majesty's behalf, after a suspension of two years, that the system should not be resumed. New South Wales, it is true, is no longer a convict dépôt, but Van Dieman's land is. That island is but a stepping stone to the larger; and it was seriously contemplated by Earl Grey's Government to constitute Mortson Bay, on the north, a separate colony and criminal settlement. In Tasmania, they have a convict-police, who notoriously connive at the escape of their former colleagues, in great numbers, besides giving but very indifferent protection to the person and property of the colonists. 'Tis but a narrow strait that divides Tasmania from the main land, on whose streams run golden dust, and whose hills gleam with nuggets. Thither, of course, are attracted as many as can break their prison bonds, and as many more as choose to violate their parole. The general desertion of agricultural and domestic servants furnishes an excuse to the embarrassed authorities for granting more tickets of leave; the holders of which make haste to follow their luckier predecessors. Thus, through one avenue and another, the

whole group of colonies are exposed to infection and disquiet. That the grievance is a general one is evident from the entirety of the efforts for its abolition. New South Wales is no whit behind Tasmania in remonstrances and threats. The meeting reported in another column is but a sample of what is going on all through the districts embraced by the League. In formal resolutions and by the gravest speakers resistance, and even separation, is threatened. The men who make the threat have the right; and the power to carry it out. England would blush for her youngest daughter if she did not protest, in the "high Roman fashion," against perpetual dishonour and desilement. Three hundred convicts have just left our ports for the Australian—it is not unlikely that they will be turned back. It should be one of the first acts of the New Parliament to recall them, and finally terminate the system. If that is not done, the alternative is inevitable. The retention of the British colonies by the British Crown now rests with the English people. Her Majesty's servants only give lessons in rebellion.

WATCHING THE PROGRESS OF THE SHADOW.

We have had lying on our table for several months past, a thick quarto volume, with a profusion of tabulated columns, figured diagrams, and shaded maps, into which we have frequently looked with an interest so far painful that we shrank from attempting to inoculate therewith the gentle reader. This forbidding volume is, "The Registrar-General's Report on Cholera in England, 1848-49." The time for reserve and reluctance, however, has gone by. The record of the disastrous pest, if it be not practically studied, may become the description of a more terrible to-day.

The Report itself is a proud achievement of statistical science. "When the epidemic was over," we are told on the first page, "it appeared desirable to give a complete abstract of the facts. Accordingly a list of every case of death from cholera and diarrhoea, in 1849, was transcribed from the Registration volumes, which for that year contained 440,853 deaths." This mournful muster-roll formed a mass of manuscript sufficient to fill a printed octavo volume of 2,600 pages—for the deaths from these two causes were 72,190 in number. This extraordinary list is laid up among the records of the Registrar-General's office—a vastly important addition to the national archives. The Report, based on these voluminous returns, contains a series of tables, the first of which relates to the 1,934 persons who perished in the autumn and winter of 1848; the second, distributes the deaths in 1849, among the 11 divisions, 44 counties (or groups of counties), and 623 districts of England; the third, enables us to trace the march of the epidemic through every part of the country, and through seventeen millions of people, day by day; the fourth, shows the various ages of the victims, male and female; and in the fifth, the duration of the disease, in a vast number of individual cases, is exhibited. Introductory to the dismal narrative itself, is a brief history of the health of England, and an enumeration of the plagues by which it has been successively devastated. The admonitory visitations of 1831-2, and 1840-1, are described. The course of the cholera, from its rise in Afghanistan in 1846, through Persia and Syria, across the Caspian Sea and Central Europe, to its appearance at Edinburgh in October, 1848, is then minutely traced. The various circumstances appearing to invite or deter the approach of the disease—sea-board or inland location, the nature of the soil, the comparative elevation of dwellings, the density or sparseness of population, occupations and social position, the materials or structure of habitations, the food and water in habitual use, sexual distinctions, meteorological influences—these, and innumerable other conditions, are noted with exquisite delicacy of observation and exactitude of expression. The practical result of the whole may be condensed into a sentence of three or four words—Cholera is no less preventible than terrible.

We will not renew our lamentations over the impious folly which has rendered fruitless the lessons of heart-rending experience and the labour of medical science—is indifferent to the tears of the bereaved and the apprehensions of the solicitous—is even disdainfully forgetful of the religious vows recorded in the day of sore affliction. We will not reckon up the specific promises of improvement that were made by the Legislature in the name of an eager people, and balance with that list a catalogue of sanitary evils that cry aloud at this day in our streets. There is too much reason to fear that the oburgation will be uttered by lips that wither, and the scourge inflicted by a hand whose every stroke is fatal. We only take occasion from the certainty of gaining now the public ear, to point out from the example of a metropolitan suburb what is wanted, and how much may be done by local and voluntary energy. The fact in question we will give in the words of a contemporary whose forte is condensation:—

Tottenham has just added itself to the honourable list of towns well furnished in sanitary matters. On Monday last, the members of the General Board of Health inspected the new works for water and drainage. The water is derived from springs, and is furnished at high pressure on the plan of constant supplies. The sewers, instead of being large brick tunnels in which a deposit accumulates, are small tubes of glazed earth, kept always clear by the rapid scour of water through them. By the "postern" system, which carries off the water to sewage-works along the backs of the houses, the length and cost of the branch pipes are diminished, the fall is increased, and any casual leakage is discharged into the open air, instead of being discharged within the houses itself. At intervals are fixed "hydrants," by which jets of water are obtained in case of fire, and brought to bear in a few minutes on the flames. The total cost of these improved works is estimated at 3d. per week in a house of £10 annual rental. It is an interesting fact, too, that the legal expenses for obtaining the necessary local powers under the Public Health Act only amounted to £67.

Thus Tottenham is armed against the cholera, even should it be perpetually intruded upon it from neighbouring districts, as thieves use to wait at Temple Bar to drop in on either side where the police should be less vigilant. If all London had done what Tottenham has done, cholera might have been a perpetual alien from the capital of England.

SOLDIERING AT A DISCOUNT.

The *Court Circular* informs us that Mr. Secretary Walpole is closely engaged at the Home Office "chiefly on business connected with the enrolment of the Militia." We have no doubt of it. Perhaps if it were possible to penetrate the recesses of Downing-street, we might find the hapless Home Secretary biting his nails with vexation and perplexity at the result of Lord Palmerston's pet measure. Who could have thought that Englishmen were so pesterly wanting in that chivalrous feeling—that never-failing combativeness—which excited the applause of the ex-Foreign Secretary at Tiverton, as to refuse the tempting offers held out to them by Lord-Lieutenants and recruiting-sergeants to enlist for the defence of their country? Yet so it is.

In reporting progress we can say but little to soothe the excited nerves of invasion-alarms, or to comfort the adherents of flogging discipline. The bulk of the people will have nothing to do with Mr. Walpole's ragged regiment. England's citizen-militia, so provocative of the enthusiasm of Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Kadriand, wears as yet but a skeleton appearance. The metropolis, with its two million population, and proportionate vagabondage, has, as yet, yielded an insufficient quota, although bounties for the citizen-force receive a small money reward. Liverpool, however, is better. There, there is quite a rush of farm-labourers and ticket-porters to the defence of Albion. At Derby, also, the volunteers are so numerous that no fear of the ballot is entertained. Leicester promises a like result—"the enrolment proceeding with tolerable briskness." The number who are willing to "march through Coventry" is likewise considerable. Leeds, also, is likely to furnish its quota. Thus far Mr. Walpole may be encouraged by the success of his measure.

But, alas! what will he say to the startling facts on the other side? Manchester contributing only 169 out of 930 militia-men required; Bristol one; Bradford none; Southampton two; Warrington, 69—of whom it is said "if ever they are dressed in regimentals it will be a change for the better"—Darwen, none; Allerton, one; Bonte-fact, two. These are all the borough returns that have come under our notice. But what shall we say to the counties—those strongholds of Toryism and Dershism? Surely

"A bold peasantry, their country's pride," will rush to the rescue. Alas! we fear not. Essex has yet furnished but 50 out of 1,049 volunteers required; Suffolk "scarcely a single man" out of 679; Gloucester, 400 out of 1,240. It may be that as the eleventh hour there will be a rush of volunteers to the national force, and that the attraction of a £6 bounty, and 5s. per head gratuity to the successful touter, may prove irresistible. But no. The expression of popular apathy and disgust is too manifest and striking. Mr. Walpole must prepare for the ballot, or abandon his militia nonsense altogether.

Before he has recourse to the ballot he ought to know, perhaps does now know, the feeling that is abroad on the subject. Why, the enforcement of the ballot would be received with absolute derision, and happily, with the present state of feeling, the new Parliament would never sanction it. The following, from the *Bradford Observer*, is only a sample of the opinions expressed by other independent journalists:—

"We have all along held that the Militia Act is a measure fraught with mischief incalculable; and

that the wisest policy of this country was to resist its infliction. We say so again. We are happy to find that in many districts there has not been a single volunteer. We hope it will be so in this district. The militia is not needed, except by a tyrannical government, who want a force to crush the people; or by a corrupt government, who are anxious for an excuse to expend more of the public money. We trust the voluntary enlistment may fail; and before the time comes for resorting to the ballot Parliament must go over the question again."

The *Daily News* also allows a correspondent to communicate the information that "In many parts of the kingdom there is a determination among young men to go to prison rather than serve, either in person or by substitute, in the militia, at a time when we are paying so many millions a year of taxes for professional soldiers, and for a fleet when there is no fear of invasion." The experience of the last few days proves (to quote the language of a young man to the magistrates of a Worcestershire Petty Sessions) that "the idea of being soldiers is repugnant to the respectable working-men generally." We are glad, therefore, to find that the bills and pictorial representations of the Peace Society are, in spite of Mr. Yardley, producing their effect, and shall heartily rejoice to record the total failure of the Militia Act.

BOVINE HEROES.

"Be not like dumb cattle driven,
Be a hero in the strife."

LONGFELLOW has visited England, but he did not walk through London streets on a Smithfield market day, or one of the most beautiful images in the "Psalm of Life" would have been withheld from its painful and ludicrous associations. It is only in his native pastures, or on the roads fringed with sward, that the ox is an impersonation of docile, stupid strength. In the thoroughfares of the most crowded city, at noontime of the busiest, gayest day, he is the maniac of the animal tribes. Here is a compressed, specimen record of his exploits:—

On Monday afternoon, a bullock which had been purchased at Smithfield, and driven to Clare market to be slaughtered, broke loose from its executioners and charged the assembled multitude and chance passengers. In the course of an hour or so it threw down two children, injuring them as severely that they had to be carried to the hospital; struck down a female, gashing her face and laying her nose open, so that she was carried to the hospital in great agony; tossed a child to a considerable distance, so that it was injured by the fall; knocked down an old woman, propelling her to a distance of fifteen feet, so that her forehead was gashed; fell foul of a boy, and terribly injured his left thigh. This is the execution ascertained to have been done by the maddened animal in the course of a charge along the Strand and Fleet-street, through the crowds which throng that thoroughfare at mid-day.

When we add, for the information of incredulous country readers, that this sight may be witnessed any Monday, and frequently on Fridays, they will not wonder that the people who go to see Europe's ascent on a bull should be so reluctant to part with Smithfield market. And provincial scholars will note, that the food and sports of the London populace are combined—an improvement on the "bread and games" of Rome, which were united only by a conjunction.

FATHER GAVAZZI delivered an oration in Italian and English in Inverness, on Wednesday. He has also been in Elgin, Banff, Keith, and other northern towns. —*Scottish Press*.

FIVE YOUNG GIRLS entered the baths on the Rhine, at Cologne, a few days ago. They were heard laughing and talking in the bathing-room which they occupied, when suddenly the noise ceased. The master of the establishment, feeling somewhat alarmed, opened the door, and found that the flooring had given way, and that the whole party had fallen through into the river, and been carried away by the stream.

WINE OF MALT. — Among the vast number of testimonials that appear in favour of Allsopp's Ale, it is remarkable that only one of them supplies the long-felt deficiency of a popular definition of this unique production of Burton-upon-Trent. Others have very minutely examined its medical, sanatory, and nutritive properties; and, what is rather unusual with professors of chemistry, or of the healing art, give unobscured evidence of its superiority as a daily beverage, founded upon long personal and other familiar experience. It was, however, left to the Sanatory Commissioner of the *Lancet* to impart a social influence, also, to the ale of Allsopp's Ale, summing up its excellence in the single terse expression of "Wine of Malt." As the result of his own analysis, he declares, that "from the pure and wholesome nature of the ingredients employed, the moderate proportion of alcohol present, and the very considerable quantity of aromatic anodyne bitter, derived from hops, contained in these beers, they tend to preserve the tone of the stomach, and conduce to the restoration of the health of that organ, when in a state of weakness or debility." And then conclusively adds, that "These bitter beers differ from all other preparations of malt, in containing a smaller amount of extractive matter, thus being less viscid and saccharine, and consequently more easy of digestion; they resemble, indeed, from their lightness, a wine of malt, rather than an ordinary fermented infusion; and it is very satisfactory to find that a beverage of such general consumption is entirely free from every kind of impurity." With such tangible testimony as this we shall not be surprised if our importations of wines from the German rivers, and the French and Spanish ports, are materially affected by a natural preference for our native supply of "wine of malt" from Burton-upon-Trent. —*Globe*.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN and her family appear to be enjoying the retirement of their Highland retreat—visiting the principal objects of interest within a short distance of Balmoral. Prince Albert gives much attention to deer-stalking. On Sunday week the Royal party attended the Presbyterian parish church at Crathie, the Rev. Mr. Anderson officiating. The church was very full, though not crowded, a considerable number of strangers being present. The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princesses Hohenlohe and suite, also attended divine worship. A detachment of the 42nd regiment, commanded by Captain Campbell, is stationed at Ballater, and will remain during her Majesty's stay. The Braemar gathering came off on Thursday, in the Castle park, and was honoured, as on former occasions, by the presence of the Sovereign. The games were, perhaps, poor enough in themselves, the feats of strength having frequently been excelled, at less pretending meetings. Her Majesty was attired in a Victoria tartan dress and black velvet polka, trimmed with deep lace. She wore a magnificent satin scarf of Royal Stuart tartan, and a plain black silk drawn bonnet, with a black ostrich feather, and trimmed inside with white flowers. Prince Albert and the young members of the family also wore Highland dresses. Lord Malmesbury has been relieved by the Earl of Derby, as Minister in attendance on the Queen. The Queen will leave Balmoral on the 11th of October for Windsor Castle, where the Court is expected to arrive on the evening of the 13th of October. It has been determined to build a new palace for the Queen at Balmoral, on a site between the river and the present castle, fronting the south, and is estimated to cost from £80,000 to £100,000.

It is said that the Government are about to create a new batch of Peers.

The Duke of Hamilton has, it is stated, left the bulk of his personal property—amounting to more than £100,000—to his daughter, Lady Lincoln.

Mr. John Oliver Hanson succeeds Sir John Pelly as director of the Bank of England.

The *Times* says of Mr. Stuart, Q.C., the newly appointed Vice-Chancellor, that there is no one more entirely disqualified, by the strength of his prejudices and the narrowness of his views, to carry out the work which the country expects from him.

The *Morning Advertiser* states, "on undoubted authority, that the leading independent Liberals in the House of Commons have come to a distinct understanding among themselves, that they will never again, under any circumstances, acknowledge Lord John Russell as their leader." It may be so, but we fancy that the "leading independent Liberals" are scattered too much over the face of Europe at the present time, to render probable such a decision.

THE BALLOT.—*Apud* to this subject, on which public opinion seems very strong, the National Parliamentary Reform Association have issued a brief address, in which they say:—"The Council are about to adopt widely extended and energetic operations. They will watch and public the votes of every individual member of Parliament. And they call upon every constituency to set upon the information with which they will thus be furnished. The Council will expose every case of bribery, intimidation, and corruption, practised during the late election, of which they may be able to obtain information; and they anxiously invite all Reformers to forward communications on this subject to the office. Let non-electors in every county, city, and borough, present petitions, complaining of their unjust exclusion from the right of voting. Let electors do the like, praying for the adoption of the ballot, as the only means of securing the independence of voters. Let all Reformers send requisitions to their representatives, calling upon them to support Mr. Hume's motion for reform, and Mr. Berkeley's motion for the ballot."

PETERBOROUGH.—A requisition rather numerously signed has been presented to G. H. Whalley, Esq., High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire, asking him to become a candidate for this city at the next election, in the Liberal interest. Mr. Whalley, it is understood, was recommended by the Parliamentary Reform Association; and he will shortly attend and address a public meeting at Peterborough. It is also said that the Tories are determined to contest the city again.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Mr. Lawrence Staines, the Liberal agent, has forwarded between 1,400 and 1,600 objections to electors, in the Northern and Southern Divisions of the county of Leicester. The numerous removals of late, and the anticipated addition of members of freehold-land societies to the electoral lists, appear to have encouraged an aggressive movement in the county.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE, who, it will be recollected, has been a traveller in America, and published lectures on the subject, has sent the following letter to the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*:—

Naworth Castle, Sept. 6.
My dear Mr. Baines,—I write a line to thank you, as privately or as publicly as you think fittest, for your admirable comment upon an admirable book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It gave me the more special pleasure, from having been somewhat disheartened and disappointed in other quarters. There are, however, very few subjects, I will not say there are none, upon which I have not found that our sympathies flow in common. With respect to the work in question, its genius, its pathos, its humour, must sufficiently commend themselves to its nearly unparalleled number of readers; I feel that I have seen and known enough to convince my own mind equally of its general fairness, fidelity, and truth.

Very faithfully yours,

CARLISLE.

THE INDIA CHARTER ACT.—The select committee of the House of Lords on the India Charter Act of 1834 have reported the evidence which was laid before them. The period allotted to the inquiry was apparently insufficient to enable the committee to master the whole question submitted to them; and, for the present, "they confine themselves to the observation that the general tendency of the evidence is favourable to the present system of administering the affairs of India." The committee express an opinion that the division of power between the Board of Directors and the Commissioners for the Affairs of India ought to be maintained, in preference to any scheme for bringing our Eastern empire under the more immediate control of the Crown and of Parliament. Mr. Mill urges the necessity of providing some means of antagonistic discussion in dealing with the affairs of a country which has no legal organ of public opinion. "I should think," he says, "that the effect of carrying on the Government of India like that of the colonies, by means of a Secretary of State, would be the most complete despotism that could possibly exist in a country like this." Mr. Melvill's evidence, as well as that of Mr. Mill, is to the effect that the directors have in reality political power.

The Duke of Northumberland has appointed a committee to visit all the principal shipbuilding and engineering establishments in the United Kingdom, to collect such facts as they may deem useful for the conducting of the national establishments, and also for the advantage of the mercantile marine of the country.—*Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*.

The *Glasgow Post* states that the Registration Court just over at Paisley, has so materially strengthened the ranks of the Radical Reformers, that should they again be opposed by the combined force of Whigs and Tories, a very different issue will be the result.

QUALMS OF CONSCIENCE.—About a twelvemonth ago a lady residing in the Chapelside, Dundee, was robbed of a gold watch, chain, and trinkets. All the inquiries made through the police and otherwise proved ineffectual. Late one night last week, a knock was heard at the door which was partially opened to the extent of the night chain. A small box was handed in without a word, or any one being seen, which was found to contain the above articles in every respect as when they mysteriously disappeared.

YOUTHFUL INTREPIDITY.—On Saturday week two lads, named Henry Pratt, and Arthur Hitchings, nephew of Mr. Potter, High-street, were bathing in the river, near the Priory Mills, Haverford-west, in company with other boys about their own age, when Hitchings, who could not swim, accidentally got beyond his depth, and, shouting for assistance, disappeared. Young Pratt, who is only eleven years of age, and a smaller lad than Hitchings, but who had fortunately acquired the art of swimming, instantly swam to the spot where Hitchings had disappeared, and upon his coming again into view Pratt seized him with one hand and endeavoured to pull him ashore, but, in consequence of Hitchings grasping Pratt by his leg, not only were the courageous efforts of the latter neutralized, but his own safety was placed in imminent danger. Both struggled together in the water, and at length Pratt succeeded in disengaging himself from the grasp of Hitchings, but still seeing that his companion's life was in danger, and nothing daunted by the peril from which he had himself escaped, he made another effort to save him, and grasping him by the hair of his head, actually succeeded in bringing Hitchings safely to terra firma.

THE MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART at Marlborough-house was re-opened last week, and will continue open on Mondays and Tuesdays to all persons—not students. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, persons not students are admitted on payment of sixpence, and any single example may be copied on payment of another sixpence. On Saturdays the museum is closed. The chief object is the collection of costly vases. To this her Majesty has contributed her unrivalled cabinet of Sévres china, estimated to be worth £12,000, though consisting of only 45 pieces. Imitating the Queen's example, Messrs. Webb, Minton, Farrer, T. Baring, M.P., and Copeland, have sent similar collections and specimens of Sévres, Indian pottery, and British pottery, the whole representing a value of £17,000. The other branches of the Museum at present classified are woven goods, metal works, glass, furniture, and the comprehensive miscellaneous.

MR. GLYN has resigned his position as chairman of the London and North-Western Railway. The price of that stock experienced a decline on Friday of between one and two per cent.

MURDERS BY MOTHERS.—At Daventry a woman, named Gibbins, who has a husband living, but who has left her in consequence of her profligate course of life, is suspected of the murder of her own son before marriage, about eight years of age, with the connivance of her sister. The aunt has been set at liberty, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against the mother, who has been committed under the coroner's warrant.—At the Circuit Court of Justiciary, held at Jedburgh, on Wednesday last, Jane Johnston, or Smith, of Galashiels, was charged with having, on the 11th of July, murdered Robert Smith, her son, a child aged ten months. Their lordships adjudged that the prisoner was insane, and decided that she should be confined in the prison of Selkirk during all the days of her life, or until her Majesty's pleasure should be otherwise known regarding her.

THE CAPULETS AND MONTAGUES OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Whigs and Conservatives of the North of England have been respectively consoling and glorifying themselves in banquets held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The Tuesday evening's dinner was given to Mr. H. G. Liddell, "to celebrate his triumphant return for the southern division of the county of Northumberland." Mr. Matthew Bell who represented South Northumberland in the last and several preceding Parliaments, and the Hon. H. T. Liddell, eldest son of Lord Ravensworth, and father of the present member, were among the guests. The only notable thing said by the young senator was, that "he had such confidence in the ability of that great ministerial seer who had lately conjured up the vision of a financial system, that, though still 'looming' in a distant obscurity [a laugh], eventually that financial vision will emerge from the seer's cell in Downing-street, in the substantial and useful form of a well-framed budget, which, whilst it provided for the necessities of the nation, and maintained our national credit, would also give relief where relief was due" [cheers].

The Whig banquet was of a more imposing description. There were present from two to three hundred of the nobility, gentry, and merchants of the county. The object of honour was, Mr. Ord, for fifty years Liberal member for the borough. The chief speakers were Mr. Ord himself, Earl Grey, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Earl of Durham. Earl Grey had the candour to confess that he should have done better if he had more uniformly been guided by the advice of his father's friend, Mr. Ord. Earl Carlisle thought they might view in that gentleman a model and an exponent of the good, old, sound, Whig principle—which, he felt convinced, is still full of youthful sap and vigour, and, like the oak on Mount Algidus, will continue to gather resources and vigour from each descending stroke. "The party may be out of place, their chieftains may be out of power, they may no longer be on the sunny side of the street, if men choose to think so [a laugh]—but I do feel in my own mind assured that their opinions and principles will still pervade the conduct of public affairs, marshalling the march of Imperial Government [tremendous cheering]. I say this, not I trust from any bias or blindness with respect to their claims on their countrymen, but because I believe the opinions and principles they express to be moving in a middle course between opposite extremes, fenced in on the one side by respect to property, by the sovereignty of the national law, by the supremacy of the universal gospel [cheers]—and guarded on the other side to the greatest extent by the privilege and the widest community of enjoyment which can be conceded to all alike, consistently with those pre-eminent obligations" [loud cheers].

THE CHOLERA AND THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—At the last meeting of the Commission the following resolution was agreed to:—

Resolved, that, inasmuch as it appears to the Court that the cholera is rapidly approaching this country and the metropolis, and it is urgently necessary for the public health that foul open sewers and ditches should be covered over, and other aggravated nuisances removed; and inasmuch as the commissioners have failed in their endeavours, under the existing law, to raise the sums required for the execution of such works by loan on the security of the sewer-rates, it is, in the opinion of this court, expedient and necessary that immediate application be made to her Majesty's Government for a temporary advance of such a sum as will enable the commissioners to execute the works of urgent necessity above adverted to; and it is ordered that it be referred to a committee of the entire body of commissioners to consider and determine the most convenient mode of bringing the subject to the notice of her Majesty's Government, and that such committee be authorized and empowered to communicate with the Government for such purpose; and ordered, further, that the committee be summoned for Tuesday next, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., at this office, for the consideration of the said matters.

THREE OUT OF FOUR YOUNG MEN, who had been drinking freely, and taken a fisherman's skiff off Greenwich on Sunday afternoon, were lost by the upsetting of the boat by the swell of an Irish steamer.

VOLUNTARY STARVATION.—On Wednesday last an inquest was held at Northampton on the body of Hannah Corby, a spinster, who had been found dead in her room at an early hour on the previous morning. The body presented a most emaciated appearance, a mere skeleton, held together by a shrivelled skin. Half of a half-quarter loaf was found in her room, which she had had in a week last Tuesday. With the exception of four pennyworth of meat, which she bought on Saturday, three-fourths of which still remained uneaten, that was all the food she had purchased during the week. Mr. Beeby, with whom she lodged, had taken her up some pudding and some lamb, and he thought she had eaten it, but since her death he had found it covered up and untouched. She had upwards of £200 out at interest, and 8s. a week coming in regularly. Her age was 67, so that there was no ground for any fear that she might come to want. Mr. Beeby stated his opinion to be that she had died from sheer exhaustion. She had pined herself to death. The jury were of the same opinion, and returned a verdict of, "Died by the Visitation of God."—*Northampton Mercury*.

FLAX GROWING IN SCOTLAND.—Upwards of five hundred acres of flax have been raised this season in Fife, of the cleanest and yellowest in colour, from home seed one year from Kiga. The crop braided unequally, owing to the drought at sowing time, but afterwards sprang forward into a crop, generally speaking, above the average. Prices are ranging from £10 to £16 per acre, according to quality and length.

IRELAND.

TENANT-RIGHT CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Friends of Tenant-right, consisting of forty-one members of Parliament, and numbers of Presbyterian and Roman Catholic clergymen, and influential laymen from different parts of the country, commenced sitting on Wednesday, in the City Assembly House, Dublin; the object being to consult on the best means of bringing the question of tenant-right effectually before Parliament, by securing to Mr. Sharman Crawford's bill the largest possible amount of support, and bringing about a unity of action among the Irish Liberal members for the purpose. On the whole, the meeting was characterised by much more unanimity than was expected; but enough of discordant feeling was shown to prove that a thorough co-operation of the Irish party in the House of Commons will be sustained with difficulty. William Sharman Crawford, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. The principal speakers were Mr. George Moore, M.P., Dr. Gray, Rev. Mr. McKenny, Mr. Sergeant Shee, M.P., Mr. Keogh, M.P., Mr. John Sandleir, Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., Mr. Michael Dunne, M.P., Mr. Potter, M.P., Mr. Tristram Kennedy, M.P., Mr. Fagan, M.P., Mr. J. S. Fitzgerald, M.P., and the Chairman. It was resolved, "that no Tenant-right Bill which fails to embody the principles of Sharman Crawford's bill can be satisfactory to the country." After a very long and animated debate, the following resolution was allowed to pass:—

That in the unanimous opinion of this Conference, it is essential to the proper management of this cause that the members of Parliament who have been returned on tenant-right principles, should hold themselves perfectly independent of, and in opposition to, all Governments which do not make it a part of their policy and a Cabinet question to give to the tenantry of Ireland the full measure of justice provided for by Sharman Crawford's bill.

Messrs. Fagan, M.P., J. S. Fitzgerald, M.P., and G. Moore, M.P., were opposed to the resolution; and the latter gentleman moved an amendment, which he ultimately withdrew.

The Conference concluded its session on Thursday afternoon. There was some bickering among the leading men, especially between Mr. G. H. Moore and Mr. Lucas; who, however, laudably patched up their differences. The tenour of the resolutions adopted by the Conference was similar to those which have been so many times published by the Tenant-Right League. They resolved that the usual means for carrying out an association of the kind shall be employed, in raising funds, establishing London offices, collecting information, and holding periodical meetings. It should be observed that all the Members of Parliament attending the Conference are not members of the Tenant-Right League, but all are generally favourable to its objects. These were represented by Mr. G. H. Moore; who took great pains to make his independent position evident to the extreme Leaguers.

In the evening, a grand banquet was given to Mr. Sharman Crawford, in the Rotunda; Mr. Kennedy, M.P. for Louth, occupying the post of authority, Seven Members of Parliament besides Mr. Crawford delivered themselves of long orations. It is understood that Mr. Sergeant Shee takes charge of the bill in Parliament in place of Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Bright, M.P., who is now on a visit to Ireland, connected, as it is understood, with matters of a public and political character, has been invited by the friends of reform and Free-trade in Belfast to a public banquet. The *Freeman* states that Mr. Bright has undertaken his tour in this country with a view of studying, in its details, the land question, in the discussion of which it is hoped he will take a prominent part in the next session of Parliament.

THE RABBIT OF TIVRAGH, in the county of Sligo, has been proclaimed under the provisions of the Crime and Outrage Act, in compliance with a request signed by sixteen of the local magistracy, who met a few days since to take steps for putting down the spirit of agrarian outrage which prevailed among the peasantry.

THE MURDER OF MR. RYAN.—It appears that this popular landlord was not only murdered, but that he was dragged inside a ditch; and, lest the gun-shot wound should prove insufficient for the accomplishment of the bloody deed, his head was battered in a most frightful manner—it is thought with a bill-hook, or some such instrument. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." On the following day two men, named Hackett and Norman, were arrested on suspicion. There were spots of blood on their clothes; and they had a hatchet with them, also bloody. Three other men have since been arrested. The Government have offered a reward of £100 for the conviction of the murderers.

The *Limerick Reporter* brings the serious charge against Lord Gough, of evicting tenants from his Tipperary estate, for having voted, in opposition to his wishes, for the Liberal candidates.

Ireland was, perhaps, never so frequented by strangers as at present. In Dublin, and in all the towns in the more interesting parts of the country, the hotels are absolutely thronged, and Conemara, Killarney, and Antrim, are described as being at this moment literally overrun by Englishmen and foreigners.

SINGULAR DEATH.—Nugent, a drummer of the Sixtieth Depot, has lost his life in a strange way at Parsonstown. The men were exercised on a bog in shooting with Minié rifles at targets fixed on earthen embankments; the distance was 300 yards. Nugent

an' a corporal crouched behind the embankments when the soldiers fired, and then announced what success had been attained. While Nugent was thus hidden behind a bank, a ball went through three feet of earth, entered his head, and killed him on the spot.

GALWAY, A TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—According to the *Northern Whig*, Galway will have its service of mail packets, after all. We learn, says that journal, "that the company formed in New York, for the establishment of packet communication with Galway, have secured an act of Congress, under which they are to get £2,000 a trip for carrying the mails. They have in hand £65,000; and a new steamer, the size of the "Baltic," is about to be launched at New York, the cost of which will be £55,000. She is to ply between New York and Galway, landing her mails and passengers at the latter port, and coming round to Belfast for goods and coals. The tonnage of the new steamer is 3,000 tons."

The Rev. A. Quinn, Catholic priest of Sligo, has been committed for trial for flogging a girl and behaving indecently to her.

NUMEROUS FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The past week has been unfortunately prolific in fires. On Friday morning the extensive sugar refining premises of Messrs. Braden and Co., Denmark-street, St. George's in the East, were burnt down. The roof and floors fell in, and many tons weight of sugar were destroyed, and, as they became ignited, the flames rolled forth like streams of liquid fire. The loss, it is expected, will exceed £20,000; and, unfortunately, the firm was insured for only £6,000.—There was a destructive fire, on Sunday morning, at the large warehouse numbered 30 in London-wall, occupied conjointly by Messrs. Brown and Co., the extensive drysalvers; Messrs. Gibbins Brothers, varnish manufacturers; Mr. Thomas Tarn, carpet weaver; Messrs. Springfield and Co., silk merchants; and Messrs. Dobson and Co., ale and porter merchants. The premises, which had a frontage of 60 feet, were almost as deep, and four floors in height. At the time of the outbreak there were in Messrs. Gibbins' stores upwards of 4,000 gallons of prepared varnish, besides an immense stock of other articles, almost of as inflammable a character, but, happily, the exertions of the fire brigade prevented the flames from reaching them. A deal of damage was, however, done on all the floors.—A gas explosion on the premises of Mr. White, linen-draper and hosier, 65, Middlesex-street, Somers-town, set fire to the house on Sunday afternoon. On the second floor lived a man named Baiham, with his wife and four children. Some of them were thrown from the windows, and caught by the police. The poor man, having lowered his wife, clung for some time to the window-sill, with, as he thought, the last child in his arms, while arrangements were making below to catch him safely, the floor by this time of his apartment being in flames. It was subsequently discovered that Henry Baiham, a child three years and a half old, was missing, and the remains of the poor little fellow, frightfully charred, were subsequently found in the ruins.

A HORRIBLE STORY OF BANDITRY.—A peasant of Gallician Podolia had sold a pair of oxen at a fair; he drank freely on the occasion, and for the safety of his money fastened it round the waist of his daughter in a girdle. On passing through a wood, three men fell upon the man, dragged him away, and murdered him, his daughter witnessing the dreadful scene from a distance. She fled, and gained the shelter of a cottage; she told a woman who was in the cottage what had occurred, and gave the money into her custody: the woman placed her in a bedroom. Presently the girl heard the three murderers enter—one was the woman's husband. They related to her their disappointment at not finding the money upon the peasant; she laughed, showed them the belt, and said the girl was in the house. The villains resolved to murder her too, by burning her to death in the oven! The girl heard them light the fire. Despair gave her strength to break a hole through the clay wall of the hut, and she got out, met two gendarmes, and told her tale. The assassins and the woman were afterwards arrested.—*Vienna Paper*.

A PREACHER SURPRISED.—Last Sabbath there occurred rather a curious scene in the parish church of Campsie. The Rev. Mr. Park, of Cadder, proceeded to the pulpit to officiate for the Rev. Thomas Monro, the minister of the parish. Mr. Park had gone through the usual routine of singing, prayer, &c., and had just given out the text, and was commencing his discourse, when a woman got up, and, at the top of her voice, exclaimed—"Gae hame wi' you, sir, an' learn your lesson—(a slight pause)—gae hame, I say, an' learn your sermon, afore ye come here. We're nae accustomed wi' a man readin' a sermon tae us—we can read ane at hame oursel's. Gae hame—(louder than before, accompanied with a stamp of her foot)—gae hame an' learn your lesson, like a skuleboy—gae hame, sir." She went on in this strain for some time, and it is said Mr. Park looked unutterable things.—*Dumbarton Herald*.

EXTORTIONATE FOREIGN POSTAGE.—Letters carried at 1d. pay about £30 per ton. For a half-ounce letter to Brazil, costing 2s. 9d., the rate of carriage is about £9,900 a ton. Letters sent to India through France, charged 2s. 3d., are done at the enormous rate of £16,200 a ton. This is by no means the highest rate of charge, as a letter by steamer to Cadiz, weighing a fraction over the ounce, is charged here 8s. 8d., and again in Spain the same sum, making 17s. 4d., or at the rate of £30,000 per ton.

EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia during the past week were again large, although not so heavy as in the preceding week. There were eight ships to Port Philip of an aggregate capacity of 4,318 tons, and one to Sydney of 622 tons. There was also one to Hobart-town of 369 tons. In the quantity of goods exported the decrease has been greater, and the absence of any recent arrivals from the colony, which is doubtless to be attributed to the difficulty of ships getting away, tends to check the activity that might otherwise exist. The rush of emigrants also continues to decrease, the general abundance of employment throughout England, both in the manufacturing and agricultural districts, having now begun to exercise the influence that was to have been anticipated.

The "Sarah Sands" screw steamer sails with the Post-office mails for the Cape and Australia, from Liverpool, on Saturday next.

An emigrant ship sailed from Sunderland, on Saturday last, in the presence of 12,000 persons, with 147 passengers, 116 adults, and 13 children. The principal portion of the passengers are persons in the middle class of life, who, with their families, will settle down to their ordinary occupations. There are two, three parties, however, for the "diggings." They are provided with tents, pick-axes, carts, shovels, &c., and are armed to the teeth. She sails on Temperance principles.

These are now six large first-class vessels lying at Bristol, bound for Australia, and it is estimated that, in addition to 1,695 passengers who have already left, the number of emigrants during the present year will be upwards of 4,000. In addition to its own immediate district, a number of emigrants leave the port of Bristol from the Midland Counties, Devon, Cornwall, and South Wales.

At present there are several large vessels lying at the Broomielaw, announced to sail for America and Australia, among which we observe the "Corra Linn," "Bannockburn," and "Sarah" for America, and the "Typhoon" and "Birmingham," to be succeeded by several others, for the gold regions. Besides these, there are several ships for the East Indies, South America, and the West India colonies. The greater proportion of the emigrants leaving our shores is composed of some of our best workmen.—*Glasgow Paper*.

We understand that her Majesty's ship "Hercules," an old seventy-four, but now mounting only ten guns, has been commissioned at Chatham, for the purpose of conveying emigrants to Australia, under the auspices of the Treasury.—*Morning Herald*.

From the statement of the New York correspondent of the *Times*, it would appear that the Australian fever prevails in the United States:—"Some of our best clipper ships have sailed, or are preparing to weigh anchor, for the port of Sydney. The "William Frothingham" sailed on Sunday with 233 emigrants. The "Ocean Eagle" starts on the 10th—a fine ship of 1,600 tons. Other vessels of the first class are sailing from Boston, and will soon leave other ports. A new feature is developed in this movement. In almost every one of these fine ships goes out as a passenger one of the proprietors, or sons of proprietors, to speculate, or to establish themselves in Australia." Does the speculation include "annexation?"

Marvellous stories as to the success of emigrants to Australia are, of course, afloat, but even if they are true, it must be recollected that we hear chiefly of the fortunate—scarcely anything of the unsuccessful. The *North British Mail* gives this account of the return of a Paisley emigrant, who has been absent only three years:—"On entering his mother's dwelling he found her engaged winding worst on weaver's pirms. After mutual greetings on the happy meeting, the son told his mother to cast by her pinn wheel. 'Na, na, Jamie,' said she, 'I'll no cast my pinn wheel till I ken o' something better.' 'Weel,' said Jamie, 'look at this,' at the same time producing a bank cheque for £10,000, the produce of his industry at the Australian gold diggings. The *Caledonian Mercury* has another story to the same effect:—"Within the last few days a labourer named Macdonald, who, nine years ago, emigrated to Australia, astonished his friends in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, by re-appearing amongst them with a fortune of £11,000, the produce of a large quantity of gold dust, which he had brought with him to this country, and disposed of in London."

On Saturday the Government Emigration Commissioners fixed vessels to sail for the Australian colonies with emigrants at the undermentioned dates in October:—4th, Melbourne; 6th, Sydney; 11th, Sydney and Melbourne; 13th, Portland Bay; 18th, Moreton Bay and Geelong; 20th, Melbourne; and 25th Sydney. 2,000 persons will thus be provided with a free passage to the colony.

The "Great Britain" was spoken with in lat. 42 degrees 27 minutes, long. 12 degrees, on the 25th of August, going on at the rate of thirteen knots an hour.

AFFECTING DEATH.—A chain-cable maker, aged forty-nine years, died in the infirmary of the Workhouse, St. Pancras, last week, of "disease of the brain." The deceased had come from the country to take leave of a friend who was about to emigrate; the parting had a great effect on him, and on his reaching the station of the Great Western Railway to return home, a paroxysm seized him; the police took him to a place of safety, whence he was removed to the infirmary.

ANOTHER BATCH OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A truly terrible accident happened on Wednesday last near Sheffield. An ordinary passenger-train, from that town to Retford, had not advanced four miles from the starting-place before it ran off the line, tore up the rails for some distance, and then the engine dashed down the embankment, fifty feet high, on one side, while the carriages rolled over on the other. The guard was killed on the spot, the engine-driver was buried under the engine, and the stoker escaped from the same unpleasant place. John Gosling, a passenger, describes how he rescued himself from the overturned carriages, and what he saw and did afterwards. "When we recovered ourselves we tried to get out, but could only do so by breaking the glass of the window with an umbrella. On getting out we could see nothing, for it was very dark, and we shouted out, but received no answer until we got on to the top of the embankment; where we found William Lee, the stoker; who told us to keep off, for he expected the engine-boiler to burst every minute, and he also said there was another train due from Retford. He then took off and ran on the line, but I believe he did not know which road he was going—whether to Sheffield or the Woodhouse junction. I then directed two of the passengers to proceed towards the junction to stop the train which was due from Retford. I remained on the spot for some time by myself, as I thought; and kept calling out, and ultimately found the fourth passenger, who complained of having been shaken, and of his fingers being cut; but I told him not to mind his fingers. Seeing a light at a distance, we went in that direction, and found it to be the residence of Mr. Smith, solicitor; who kindly furnished us with matches, candles, &c., and accompanied us to the spot. We then found a lamp, which we lighted, and on looking round found the guard dead in a sitting position. I felt his arm, but it was cold, and had not the slightest pulsation. One of the buffers was pressed against his chest, and his back was jammed against another carriage. We tried, but could not release him. We then went to the engine, on the other side of the line, and found the driver with his legs under the fire-box. He was sensible, and begged of us to lift it [the engine] up; we tried to release him, but found we could not. We then went for some assistance to dig him out; it soon arrived, and he was got out and taken to the Woodhouse Junction Inn." William Lee, the stoker, found himself "under the engine," and he crept out between the driving-wheel and another wheel. The poor fellow was much hurt, but his courage did not forsake him. "I looked around, but could see neither guard nor driver. I afterwards saw Gosling, one of the passengers; but I was so affected with being scalded and stunned, that I scarcely knew what I was about. I then determined to go to the Woodhouse junction; but, instead of doing so, by mistake I took the road to Sheffield, whither I ran as fast as I was able all the way. On arriving there I procured the pilot engine belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and again proceeded to the spot. When we got there, some persons had dug poor Wright out and conveyed him away to the Woodhouse junction. He had been found under the engine, completely imbedded in the sand. I proceeded to the Woodhouse junction, and there saw Wright with both his legs burnt to a cinder, and almost off. He had been smashed down under the fire-box. When I found Tuckwood, he was apparently sitting composedly at the bottom of the embankment, but quite dead." Wright, the engine-driver, did not die until Thursday evening; enduring the most exquisite agonies. He has left a wife, and a child by a former wife. It is stated that about two months ago he ran his engine into another, at Leeds, for which he was suspended, and that this fatal Wednesday was the first day on which he had resumed work. Tuckwood, the guard, was a Londoner, and only twenty-four years of age; he had been married only a few months.

An inquest on the bodies of Charles Tuckwood and Samuel Wright, the engine-driver (the latter of whom expired on the day following the accident, in great torture) was commenced on Friday, and concluded on Saturday. One or two of the witnesses said, that the road between Sheffield and Retford was out of repair, "the trains were accustomed to shake"—others, all in the employment of the Company, said that they had not observed anything amiss with the rails. Mr. Richard Peacock, locomotive superintendent of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, after stating that he had made an inspection in order to find out the cause of the accident, said:—"There is nothing in the evidence I have heard, and the examination I have made, to induce me to suppose that the accident was caused by any improper condition of the line. If the rails had been bent, as stated by Kemp, it would not have caused the engine to run off the line, but I have no reason to suppose that the engine did run off from any defect in the road. From the appearance of the engine wheels, I think the hind pair of wheels got off the line first, but I don't know the cause. I think the axle of the trailing wheels of the engine (the hindmost wheels) was strained slightly, and that that caused the accident." The jury, after twenty minutes' consultation, returned the following verdict:—

We are unanimously of opinion that the deceased Samuel Wright and Charles Tuckwood, have come by their deaths in consequence of No. 12 Great Northern train, with engine No. 29, running off the rails, near Woodhouse Junction, on the night of the 8th inst.; but as to what caused the train to run off the rails, no satisfactory evidence has been shown to this jury.

On Thursday morning a fatal accident arising

from a train being thrown off the rail took place on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, near Taunton. The morning express-train from London, carrying the Cape mails, was running round a curve, just beyond the Chard Canal bridge, when the engine and tender broke away, left the rails, and ploughed into the bank of a cutting; the luggage-van fell upon the bank, having separated from the four passenger-carriages; these dashed onwards, one wheel got on the up-line, and the vehicles came to a stand. The front compartment of the first carriage was smashed; fortunately, it was used for luggage. After the carriages had passed, the van fell back across the rails: this part of the matter was something wonderful; a corner of the van grazed each carriage as it passed, making a groove all along the train. Only one passenger was hurt—a gentleman whose forehead was cut by the rim of a hat on the head of a person sitting opposite to him. The railway men were less fortunate. Humberstone, the fireman, was killed—crushed into the earth, under the wreck of the engine and tender; Eaton the driver's hand was smashed; and a porter's leg and thigh were fractured. The telegraph posts and wires were destroyed. An up express-train arrived immediately after the disaster, but stopped in time to escape another accident. Assistance was soon got from Taunton, whither the wounded men were conveyed. One surmise to account for the accident is, that the train was proceeding too fast round the curve.

A goods-train ran into a passenger-train at Monkton station, near Ayr: this was a flagrant case of "accident" by neglect. The passenger-train was stopping at the station as usual; when the other train approached the danger-signals were up; but the driver took no heed of them, and continued his course. A porter gave the alarm to the driver of the stationary train; who immediately put on his steam; but there was not time to avoid a crash. A carriage was smashed to pieces, and many passengers were hurt; one person received a concussion of the brain; another had a rib fractured; and the collar-bone of a third was broken.

On Monday morning there was an accident—happily unattended with fatal consequences, on the London and North-Western Railway, which is thus described by a correspondent of the Times:—"It appears that about one mile below the tunnel at Leighton Buzzard some repairs are going on on the line, and that a pilot engine is sent up from Wolverton in order to see that no accident occurs. When the down-train from London appears the pilot engine has to cross the line in order to permit the train to pass, an operation alone, one would think, sufficiently dangerous, and to require the greatest possible care and attention. This morning, at eight o'clock, the down-train from London passed rapidly through the tunnel, immediately upon which the pilot engine attempted to get upon the shunting; but, before being able to do this, the down-train came into collision with it, throwing the pilot engine over the line and partly down the embankment, and breaking in pieces the engine of the down-train, which also was thrown off the line, together with several carriages. The rails were also torn up for about twenty feet. Fortunately, as far as I could ascertain, no life has been lost, but I was informed that several persons were injured, and that the guard had 'a small piece cut out of his heel.' The up-train at eight o'clock from Wolverton was due, and, by an extraordinary exertion, was brought to before any serious accident occurred by coming into collision with the two other engines, which were lying across both lines."

A FATAL DRAUGHT.—On the morning of Sunday last the wife of Mr. William Tudhope, merchant, Coatbridge, Glasgow, had occasion to use vitriol for purposes connected with her household affairs, but by neglect the cup which contained the burning liquid happened to fall within the reach of her child, a sprightly little boy of three years of age, who unperceived caught hold of the cup, swallowed its contents, and was instantly seized with the most excruciating internal pains. Every effort was made to relieve the little sufferer, but in vain—for the little boy expired the following day.

CASE OF HYDROCEPHALUS.—A lad named Devine was sent, the other day, to Regent's Canal to fill a kettle, when, being seized by a fit, he fell in and was drowned. When the body was found, the head measured 27½ inches in circumference, 17½ inches across the top from ear to ear, 19½ inches from the nape of the neck up the centre of the back over the crown to the junction with the eyebrows, and 11½ inches from one parietal bone to the other. The skull was as thin as that of a child two years old, and the bones were open like those of an infant, never having closed. When punctured, upwards of five pints of water escaped from it, and the substance of the brain itself weighed 2½ lbs. At the inquest, the senior surgeon of the St. Pancras Infirmary said that, with the exception of the celebrated case of Cardinal, who lived till the age of thirty-two, it was the largest head he had either seen or heard of.

TO AMERICA IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.—One Mr. D. S. Brown proposes, in the *Mining Journal*, to reach America in forty-eight hours, and make the voyage to India and back in a fortnight! His alleged discovery consists in the peculiar construction of the vessels, giving them a greater depth of beam, &c. He proposes to make the under surface of the vessel, which is flat, of two inclined planes; the effect of this will be, when the ship is in motion, to raise her whole hull to the surface of the water, thereby removing entirely the resistance at the bows, which is stated to be the great obstacle.

MURDER AT SHEFFIELD.

Robinson, a travelling draper of Doncaster, has been murdered and robbed in the vicinity of Sheffield. Two boys discovered the body last Saturday; it was lying in the dry ditch of a field near Eastbank, about a mile and a half from the town; the circumstances denoted murder: the head was shattered, the pockets were rifled, the man's hat was thrust into the hedge some distance off; no weapon was found. Two surgeons examined the body; and they found that at the back of the head there was a shot-wound about an inch in diameter, and penetrating two inches into the brain, where were lodged fragments of the skull, and a quantity of No. 4 shot. There was another shot-wound behind the right ear. The shot in this wound had passed under the base of the skull, and lodged in the bones of the nose, fracturing the temporal bones, the floor of the orbit of the right eye, and shattering the internal structure of the upper jaw-bone. The inquiries of the police soon led to the identification of the body, and it was ascertained from Robinson's employer, Mr. D. Barber, a draper of Doncaster, that in all probability the deceased had been robbed of money, a silver watch, and a pack of drapery wares. Subsequent investigation led to the arrest of a man upon what appears to be the most damning circumstantial evidence.

On Thursday, Robinson dined at Sheffield with James Barber, a young man, and with three other young men, all travelling drapers. James was a nephew of Mr. D. Barber; he had been in his service with Robinson; but he was discarded for embezzlement. A silver watch, intended as a gift to him, his uncle gave to Robinson. At the dinner, James Barber was heard to offer to introduce Robinson to some good customers at Gleadless, a village five miles from Sheffield; the two set out together about two o'clock, Robinson taking his pack: he was no more seen alive; the field in which his body was found was in the direction of Gleadless, but quite away from any house or public footpath. At five o'clock, Barber re-entered Sheffield, and left the deceased's pack at a public-house, where he carefully cleaned his clothes and boots. On Saturday evening, Robinson's watch was pawned, not by Barber, but by a companion of his—a young fellow named M'Cormack. Barber and M'Cormack were arrested; on the former the pawnbroker's ticket for the watch was found; M'Cormack admitted that he pawned the watch, but said he did so merely at Barber's request, to whom he gave the money, Barber denied his guilt.

The two were brought before the magistrates on Tuesday. When asked if they wished to go before the coroner, they said they had no objection. Barber displayed great coolness.

At the inquest, on Wednesday, Barber was produced before the jury. He is thus described:—"He was dressed in a snuff-coloured jacket and black waistcoat and trousers. He is a short, muscular man, and rather inclined to corpulency. Phrenically speaking, his head is more intellectual than brutal, the excess of head being before the ears. His forehead is high and prominent, but his face is singularly stolid and heavy. He frequently spoke to his solicitor in a calm, slow voice; and the furtive looks of his cousin, Mr. D. Barber, he never attempted to evade, but encountered them without relaxing a single muscle." The evidence substantiated in detail the facts stated above. Alexander Robinson was a Scotchman, twenty-four years old. At the spot where the body was found there were marks of a violent struggle; a pool of blood was covered with long dead grass. So mangled was the face of the corpse, that Mr. Barber, Robinson's employer, could only recognise the body by a peculiar formation of the feet, by the hands, and by the clothes. The prisoner M'Cormack was allowed to give evidence. He stated that he had been employed by Barber in his trade; he had pawned the watch at his desire. Barber accounted in various ways to different people for his sudden possession of a watch. The wife of a publican gave this evidence of a conversation with the supposed murderer:—"On Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, the prisoner came to our house, and he had some chops. I said to him, 'Mr. Barber, what a dreadful murder this is!' and he replied, 'It is, poor young man.' I said, 'Have you been to see him?' He replied, 'I would not see him for fifty pounds.' I said, 'You having been companions so long, if I were you I would have run to see him, and nothing would have stopped me.' He never said anything in reply; and I said, 'What looks stranger still is, that you have not gone to Doncaster to his funeral.' He put his hand before his face, but he did not speak. I then said, 'It will be a great loss to Mr. Barber;' and he replied, 'Yes, it will; Mr. Barber will lose five hundred pounds, for he had three thousand customers about Sheffield.' I said, 'When did you hear of the murder?' On Friday night, he replied."

The inquest was adjourned to Thursday; when additional evidence was tendered, tracing Barber to within half a mile of the spot where the murder was committed. The jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder against James Barber." He is committed to York Castle, for trial.

THE KONG-I-MOON is now completely recut; and report speaks highly of its "shape, lustre, and beauty." Mr. Garrard has presented the lapidary, Mr. Tedder, with a piece of plate to commemorate his skill and success.

THE NEW BATTERSEA PARK BRIDGE is progressing. The piers, foundations, and fastenings of the suspension bridge are now nearly completed.

THE WONDERFUL WOMEN OF THE EAST.

That "a prophet has no honour in his own country" cannot be said of female seers—for we have Elizabeth Squirrell, daughter of the Cheltenham tea-dealer, contriving to attract all Suffolk to her bedside; and a pretended heaven-taught doctress bewitching the neighbour counties of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire.

Taking the Shottisham incidents in the order of occurrence, Miss Squirrell has published a statement of her own, written by her father at her dictation. She denies that she is a "mad-brained enthusiast," or that a "mystic pall of fanaticism" ever covered her case; on the contrary, "nothing," she asserts, "has been manifested but must tend to confirm the close existing union of the visible with the invisible world, for every chord of our life vibrates in eternity, and every seed is a germ of immortality." She admits the discovery of suspicious appearances, but contends that they were forgotten, and that she has not been subjected to the operation of the ordinary laws of nature for twenty-four weeks. She prays for another investigation. The whole document is of a wild, rambling character. It is accompanied in the local papers by two others: one from her mother, supporting her daughter's statement; and another from Dr. Matcham, of Ipswich, the physician who sustains the cause of Miss Squirrell. Dr. Matcham is quite satisfied it is "a genuine case," and he wonders how people can belie a "girl of such transcendent talent" and "exemplary piety." He appends the following specimen of her talent at repartee with great zest:—

A sentence copied from the *Journal* (he says) was yesterday communicated to Elizabeth Squirrell by Mr. Hayward, farmer, which, together with her reply, I enclose:—"The editor or correspondent of the *Journal* terms yours the ravings of a diseased spirit." She immediately burst into a loud laugh, and then exclaimed—"It is rather paradoxical; I thought in the spirit there was no combination of matter. Their hearts are better than their heads; they are not used to writing on such subjects. I thought that the spirit was an essence uncontaminated by matter. The spirit is indissoluble; it partakes of no other existence but its own, and we only know of a spirit by its gleaming through the apertures of its own organisation. It would be very awful to see a spectre raving, because no physician can heal the diseases of an invisible; and I fancy that the most subtle philosopher would find his wits cracked in attempting to conceive of a diseased spirit. However, we will let this matter rest, and earnestly pray that the journalist may never have to witness the ravings of a spirit this side of eternity, and I am sure I hope he never will on the other. Most devoutly would I pray that he may realize in the invisible world what the so-called diseased spirit has an ecstatic glimpse of now."

Elizabeth's desire for another investigation has been complied with; but its progress was not facilitated by her friends, and its result they stoutly dispute. The report appeared on Friday. The girl and her parents frequently expressed a desire that the watch should be shortened, that she might have the ensuing Sabbath to herself for meditation and prayer. Desirous of giving as little annoyance as possible, the committee suffered the parents to communicate with their daughter in almost any way, and with as much frequency as they requested. They even permitted them to raise her up in bed—an office which was often performed. They also allowed the girl to have a parasol in use, day and night, because it was pleaded, notwithstanding her alleged blindness, that, from her exquisite susceptibility, the light was distressing to her, particularly at night. At night the girl would lie for hours with her face to the wall, screened from observation by her parasol, and at these times she could easily take anything which might have been supplied, besides sucking water from a sponge with which she was allowed to bathe her face. On the last morning of the watch, when the Rev. J. Whitby was present, the girl awoke from an apparent sleep in extreme agitation, with heaving of the chest accompanied by a peculiar noise in her throat. She pressed her lower jaw, when her father, who was sitting at the foot of the bed, hastily rose up, exclaiming, "Oh, my dear child, the lock-jaw has come again." He then, apparently by a violent effort, forced her mouth open, and placed therein the end of a towel, lest—as he said—the lock-jaw should return. The towel was very soon removed, but no symptoms of lock-jaw were visible, nor was any further allusion made to them. After mentioning other facts, one of them decidedly incriminatory, the committee record their unanimous conviction that fraud has been practised. Notwithstanding, the girl receives as many visitors as before; and her parents persist in denying that she has taken any food or drink during the period stated.

The "Wise Woman of Wing" is the soubriquet of the Lincolnshire wonder. Mrs. Woodcock professes that it has pleased God to communicate to her in one night information and skill in medical matters enabling her to cure all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Her real or pretended cures have caused an immense excitement among the ailing. We are assured (says the *Stamford Mercury*) that last week she had upwards of 300 patients in her books, and that two persons who went to visit her on Thursday had to wait till Saturday before their turn arrived for an interview. The age of the woman is between thirty and forty: she is the wife of a labourer, can neither read or write, and is very brusque in her manner. It is stated that she has seen something of Gipsy life, and thus probably acquired a knowledge of the properties of herbs. It is also said she gained some experience in Stamford Infirmary, where she was a patient, and afterwards acted as nurse. A story is current that having succeeded in curing two patients of cancer, a neighbouring medi-

cal practitioner offered her a large sum for her recipe; to which she replied, "I received the gift of cure from God, and I do not barter God's gifts."

LAW, ASSIZE, AND POLICE.

ESCAPE OF A SCOUNDREL.—Robert Outhbert, the man who stabbed his half-sister, has been liberated by the Thames-police magistrate, neither mother nor sister attending to prosecute the cruel fellow; thus adding another kindness to the many for which he has proved so ungrateful.

MR. SOLLY AND HIS BODY-GUARD.—The Clerkenwell magistrate has sent Caroline Shaw, a young woman, to prison for fourteen days, for begging of Mr. Solly. That easy-natured gentleman gave her two sovereigns wrapped in paper. His butler stated that the nuisance created by beggars near his master's house is increasing; one morning some thirty female beggars assembled to waylay him. An old woman was charged with begging of Mr. Solly; in this case the gentleman repulsed the applicant. The magistrate discharged her; but remarked, that Mr. Solly's friends should interfere for his protection, and to prevent such disgraceful proceedings.

THE COMMON LODGING-HOUSE ACT.—The operation of this act, as carried into effect in the district of the Thames Court, has been productive of good, especially in those districts inhabited by the poorer classes of the Irish, where persons of all sexes and ages lay, some in beds and some on the floor, in a sort of temporary "shake down," paying some trifle per night or per week for the accommodation. In the first cases which were brought before Mr. Ingham, and in which the offending parties pleaded ignorance of the law, nominal fines alone were inflicted, with a caution that any renewals of the offence would be severely visited. Several of the parties have since abandoned the practice, and matters have been proceeding in a more seemly manner, but "the snake was only scotched, not killed." On Wednesday, Sylvester Driscoll, of No. 6, Slater's-court, Whitechapel, was summoned for a second offence, and Mr. Yardley, to show him that it was his intention to effectually put down such nuisances, fined him 40s., or one month's imprisonment. The walls of the rooms had been lime-washed since a former visit, but in other respects the tenement was in a filthy and dilapidated state, and altogether unfit for a human habitation. There was a retiring place in front of the house, the contents of which had overflowed, and the effluvia arising from it was nauseous in the extreme. There had been many cases of fever in Slater's-court and its vicinity. The defendant, in reply to the charge, said he had spoken to his landlord about the overflowing of the cesspool, and he refused to remove the soil, and said it had been in the same state for fifty years, and must remain in its present condition. The defendant added, "My landlord won't repair the cesspool or make any alteration." Mr. Yardley asked the defendant if he could pay the fine? Driscoll: "Not a halfpenny, Sir." Mr. Yardley: "Have you any goods on which a distress can be levied for the amount?" Driscoll: "None at all, Sir. All I have in the world is not worth 10s." Mr. Yardley: "Then what a fellow you must be to take lodgers! I sentence you to one month's imprisonment."

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—At the Worship-street Police-court on Wednesday, Mary Anne Wilson, "an elderly person of, lady-like appearance and address," who was stated to be the widow of a captain in the East India Company's service, who died of cholera at Calcutta, was charged, at the instance of the authorities of Bartholomew's Hospital, with a determined attempt at self-destruction. She engaged an apartment in the Metropolitan Coffee-house, City-road, and there made a frightful gash in her throat with a table-knife. She told the police-sergeant that the death of her husband reduced her to penury, and that she had walked to London from Devonshire, hoping to discover a sister. The magistrate put several questions to her, with a view of eliciting the state of her mind, and she in each instance returned such a rambling and incoherent answer as to render it perfectly manifest that she was labouring under mental aberration. She was remanded for a week to the House of Detention, that the state of her mind might be positively ascertained, and proper means adopted for insuring her personal safety.—On the same day, a "handsome-looking" girl, named Dunn, was charged, at the Clerkenwell Court, with an attempt to destroy her life. It was stated that her father, a respectable solicitor in the City-road, died about nine years ago, and her mother four years since, leaving her destitute, when the prisoner was compelled to obtain a situation as servant, but she was obliged, through illness, to leave her service. The prisoner, however, was constantly in a state of melancholy, and on the previous morning took a quantity of oxalic acid, kept in the house for the purpose of taking out stains. The prisoner had no friends or relations to assist her, except Mrs. M. Poole, of 6, Lizard-street, St. Luke's, who, from motives of charity, received her under her roof; and, her circumstances not being sufficient, she had urged the prisoner to go into the workhouse. Mr. Corrie addressed her in a mild and feeling manner, and told her that she ought not to give way to such depression. If she was in distressed circumstances it would be better for her to seek assistance from her parish than resort to a rash attempt upon her life; or come to a magistrate, when something would be done for her. Prisoner (bursting into tears): I went to the parish, and they would do nothing for me. They would not even give me some clothes to try to get some-

thing to do. Mr. Corrie: I will send you to a place where every care will be taken of you until you are more composed in your mind, and in the meantime the parish authorities must be consulted, and everything proper shall be done for you. The unfortunate creature was supported out of Court in strong convulsions, and much sympathy was manifested towards her. She was taken to the House of Detention.

BALLOONING WITH ANIMALS.—It will be remembered that the descent of the balloon which carried Madame Poitevin, "as Europa," seated upon a wretched heifer, from Cremorne Gardens, was made in the neighbourhood of Ilford. The heifer was in such a state on landing that, in kindness, it had to be killed; and hence a prosecution, by Mr. Thomas, the secretary to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the hearing of the case before the Ilford Petty Sessions, on Saturday. These magistrates, it was understood, had arrived at very strong conclusions, not only as to the folly, but as to the inhumanity of balloon ascents with animals; and there was every probability that had the summoned parties not pleaded guilty, sentences of imprisonment, permitted by the act, would have been passed. As it is, nominal fines only have been inflicted: Mr. Simpson, the lessee of Cremorne, repeating the pledge he gave to the Westminster Court, that he would at no future time permit, so far as he is concerned, animal-ballooning; and M. Poitevin giving a similar undertaking.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (SEPTEMBER).

"JEFFREY" is the monosyllabic title of the opening article in this month's *BLACKWOOD*, Lord Cockburn's Life of the deceased judge and critic being the theme. The criticism is fair, but by no means complimentary to the biographer, who, "however learned, or well practised in grave argumentation, is singularly deficient in literary talent, or in that varied and versatile style which his task demanded. He stumbles upon colloquialisms which are quite inadmissible, or presents us with the most bewildering descriptions, where he intends to be graphic or eloquent." The literary position and qualities of Jeffrey are to be discussed in another paper. We may, in passing, note a couple of sentences worth quoting for their apparently unconscious candour:—"Left to himself, and the natural tendencies of his own intellectual character, Jeffrey would very probably have been a Tory; for he had much timidity in all his political speculations, and no faith in the future progress of society, and was generally in that frame of mind which makes a man seek safety rather than improvement." We are to take this, we suppose, as the rationale of Toryism, as furnished by one of its own organs. The following occurs in the course of a well-conducted argument:—"What man of intelligence and refinement would desire to be a common soldier, to be drilled, and marched about the country, and penned up in barracks, and, finally, to be shot at for some cause he values not a rush? Universal intelligence would not take the general from the army, but it would take the army from the general." A very edifying admission to place at the service of the Peace party! "A country minister" contributes some lengthy "Remarks on the Fourth Volume of Chalmers' Biography," in which he sets Dr. Hanna right on several historical points connected with the Scottish Church struggle. The most important is the averment of the Doctor that the Church of Scotland, unlike that of England, was organized and constituted independent of the authority of the Legislature, which is disproved. We have carefully read the political article, "The Premier's Present Position," partly in a spirit of fair-play, and partly from curiosity to see how this heretofore most orthodox Protectionist champion would varnish over the abandonment of Protection by its own party. How complete is the failure may be judged from such wishy-washy passages as these, which are as strong as any in point of fact or principle:—"We support Lord Derby's Government because it deserves to be supported—first, as an honourable and powerful Government, guiltless of what has been imputed to it; secondly, as the only Government capable of being formed with the slightest pretensions to permanency, and consistently with the safety of our menaced institutions." Lord Derby is declared to have gained and retained the confidence of the country—

"Because his motives and objects are altogether above suspicion; and the country assuredly believes that he would see his Cabinet crumble into political annihilation, rather than continue its head an instant after he thought he could no longer do so with honour to himself, and with advantage to his sovereign and fellow-countrymen. His personal character has long been known and spoken of as one of chivalrous honour. . . .

"And now a word concerning Lord Derby's Government, and the party which supports, and has placed it where it is. That Government, that party, is Conservative—PROTESTANT-CONSERVATIVE—and placed in its present position at an extremely perilous crisis. That position is a proud one, but surrounded with the gravest possible responsibilities, which none can sustain but men of great ability."

The following contrasted with the vehement Jere-

miads and alarmist appeals, which have for months past obtained in this journal, is

"Faint as a chicken's note that hath the pip."

"We believe, for reasons alleged by those who have so coolly changed their coats [Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and others], that a Protectionist policy will in the end be again the dominant policy of this country—alike shedding its benignant influence over our ships, our colonies, our commerce, our manufactures, our agriculture. We are content to wait, repressing, as best we may, our anxieties when we contemplate all these great interests. We suspect that these are the principles of the present Government; but their own faith is solemnly pledged to the country to deal fairly with it on the question of Protection."

We presume that all this being felt by the writer to be but "leather and prunella," he was conscious of the necessity for falling back on what is, in fact, the only Ministerial stock-in-trade, viz., "after Lord Derby—the deluge."

"We verily believe that, if Sir James Graham can, by any possibility, effect that result, he will, as soon as he may deem it advisable, destroy the Irish Church; obliterate from the statute-book all our few remaining and insufficient safeguards against the disastrous reascendency of Popery; and, in conjunction with Earl Grey, give Dr. Wiseman and his brother Popish bishops seats in the House of Lords. Then the Pope will indeed have made a mighty advance; and his interests will be ceaselessly and resistlessly urged forward in both Houses—the Lords and Commons. What next? The downfall of the Church of England—the grand bulwark against Popery throughout the world, which the Pope and his emissaries are at this moment steadfastly undermining in every direction, wherein they have the opportunity. O Protestant England, open your eyes; send out your scouts in every direction—your Church, the sacred guardian of our civil and religious liberties, is in real, in great and imminent danger; a danger that has never been equalled since our great Reformation, which the Pope, in his impudent and infamous bull two years ago, called an Anglican schism, and a calamity!"

Poor Mother Church!

Having given this affecting burst, we must abstain from dwelling on Christopher North's most subtle criticism on "Paradise Lost," which constitutes the staple of "Dies Boreales, No. X." "Residence and Rambles in Australia," makes a seasonable dish of Colonel Mundy's book, "Our Antipodes."

The ablest and most valuable article in the ECLECTIC REVIEW is that on "Pauperism and the Poor-laws," in which the statistical conclusions of Mr. Pashley, in the work bearing that title, are boldly grappled with, and a vigorous protest is entered against the multiplying assertions of a class of writers and speakers that the English working classes "are the most brutal, ignorant, pauperized, and criminal in the civilized world." Some important points are mooted, but we can extract only the following conclusions deduced from a careful statistical analysis:—

"First.—That the pauperism of England and Wales, in years of ordinary good trade, is only in a very small degree attributable to the insufficiency of employment."

"Second.—That the non-able-bodied paupers constitute the great charge on the rates, and that of these a very preponderating proportion consists of persons more or less incapacitated to work, or unable by their individual exertions (as in the case of widows and orphans) to provide their whole subsistence."

"Third.—That there is no sufficient, or even probable evidence, which will warrant the assertion, that all pauperism is attributable to the 'ignorance and moral degradation of the people.'"

"Fourth.—That looking to the large proportion of paupers, who must be chargeable to the rates, for a considerable length of time, it is in the highest degree improbable that so large a proportion as one-fifth, or even one-sixth of the working classes, are annually chargeable for a period of more or less duration, to the rates."

The following is forcibly put in opposition to the loose statements frequently made, and seldom questioned, that one in five, six, or seven of the population is a pauper:—

"It is a moderate calculation, that the actual workers of the operative classes divide amongst them £120,000,000 sterling per annum. There are good grounds for estimating their wages at £160,000,000. But on the lower calculation, the money actually expended in the relief of the poor, in the year 1851, would be equivalent to one twenty-fourth part of the earnings of this class. Putting the wages and the poor-rates together, as the whole income of the class, the operative finds twenty-four parts, and the rest of society one part of the same—no very frightful proportion, or such a proportion as warrants the silly cry that the poor-rates will swallow up all rent and profits; and especially when it is considered, that under any possible and realizable conditions of society, there will ever be the thriftless, the incompetent, the aged and infirm; and lastly, widows and orphans who have nowhere else to look to—but to private charity or the poor-rate."

"The Arctic Robinson" gives an outline of an extraordinary French work of fiction intended to illustrate the wretched character of infidelity. The fourth volume of Dr. Chalmers is well reviewed, the suggestive character of its contents, in relation to matters ecclesiastical, not being lost sight of. We have marked two paragraphs as specially worthy of quotation:—

"It is with surprise and pain that we read his opinion, recorded in this history, of the famous Appropriation Clause of the Liberal politicians:—'If the Government shall carry into effect their proposed act of violence against the Episcopal Protestant Establishment of Ireland, I should certainly feel that the Presbyterian Establishment of Scotland is not safe in their hands.' So does a blind adherence to a political dogma obscure the perceptions and bias the judgment of one of the

noblest minds, who, that the Establishment might be preserved in Ireland, saw not the cruel wrong which the system daily wrought in that miserable land, the violence which it did to the first principles of justice and truth, the enormities it again and again perpetrated upon a people who were utterly alien to it, and the blood it had unrighteously shed, in order that a lordly hierarchy might clutch their tithes, and riot in wealth wrung from a wretched and reluctant people."

"The non-intrusion secession contrasts unfavourably with that other great event in the history of our country—the withdrawal of the two thousand English Nonconformists, compelled to abandon their churches by the tyranny of the remorseless Stuart. In the former case the seceders had friends in almost every parish in Scotland; vast sums of money, it was known, would speedily be collected for them; persecution in any violent form was rendered impossible by the spirit of the age; and they had the sympathy of all those to whom liberty is dear as life, not merely that which belongs to man as a citizen, but that which to the enlightened and the devout is of far higher moment—freedom to worship God. But in the case of the English Nonconformists, everything which man regards as of the greatest worth was unhesitatingly relinquished. Those illustrious men did not chaffer with the Government of the day as to the terms on which they would receive its support. They did not for a moment calculate the results. The red hand of the persecutor was against them; they were expelled from pulpit and hearth; banned and watched by a cruel Government; abhorred by the national clergy; and driven out from ease and plenty with none to help them but their God, and with no trust but in his Almighty arm. If the two can for a moment be compared, certainly caution and deliberation are distinctive of the Scotch, but majestic integrity and heroism are as a crown of unfading glory to the English seceders."

We have further a review of Squier's "Central America"—of three recent works classed under the head of "Mental Anatomy and Physiology"—some specimens of the contents of the "Chronicle of Sir Walter of Heminburgh"—a sketch of the "Memoirs of Robert and James Haldane," and a brief outline of the incomparable "Eclipse of Faith."

The sixth of the series of papers on the Governments of Continental Europe in TAIT'S MAGAZINE is devoted to Russia, and is replete with information relative to the resources of that vast empire. "Money and Morals" is a good running comment on Mr. Lalor's book. "Lord Palmerston's Austria and Italy" vindicates the policy pursued under the Palmerstonian régime. Mr. Macgregor addresses through the columns of (we believe) his journal a letter to the Premier, in which he strongly insists on the necessity, for the sake of both parties, of preserving peace between England and America, and urges, as the wisest policy, perfect freedom both in fishing and trading. "A Day with a Lion," and "Leith and its Antiquities," are the titles of two other papers; besides which there are three of the very light description which has come to be characteristic of Tait.

The present number of LAWSON'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, though it is the fifth, is the first we have seen. It appears to us to be a very valuable, as well as cheap journal, crammed with facts and figures, and written with liveliness and vigour. The present number has articles on "Labour and Emigration," "Railway Amalgamation," "The Gold Mining Company Mania," "Our Commercial System," "The Fishery System," "The Sugar Question," with "Railway" and "Money Market Reviews," and much tabular information, relating to the business of the month. The following passages on railway amalgamation are taken from two articles:—

"In the midst, however, of the many depressing considerations which are manifestly operating at this moment to the prejudice of railway property, the squabbles of companies envelope in a dark mist the interests of shareholders; whilst behind, AMALGAMATION rises with an almost Danteque (or Napoleonic) sublimity—as the case may be—the phantom of their own folly; a necessity originated by themselves; a Frankenstein of their own creation!"

"We think that all those who entertain a wholesome love of private enterprise, and an equally salutary dread of Government interference, will pause before they lend even the sanction of an opinion favourable to the consummation of such a measure as that proposed. Unless the people of this country are prepared to adopt a system of centralization and Government interference, it behoves them to oppose this scheme; for as certainly as the night follows the day, so surely will this gigantic amalgamation, if sanctioned, lead to a purchase by the State of the railways of the kingdom, under the powers of Mr. Gladstone's act, by the creation of a three-per cent. Government stock, to be accepted in lieu of the present share capital of railway companies; and the highways of the country will thenceforth be absorbed by the Government, a control being thereby placed in the hands of any ministry, ready to supply any possible deficiency in the budget of any future Chancellor of the Exchequer."

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR has an intelligent analysis of Cooper's "Free Church of Ancient Christendom;" another of the useful series of papers—"Biblical compared with other ancient Histories;" sketches from the book of the season—"Uncle Tom's Cabin;" two practical Sunday-school papers; "Plain Sewing; or, how to encourage the poor—a tale, with a moral for Christian ladies," which we earnestly commend to some of them; a charmingly written sketch of Buxton, under the title of "The Man in Earnest," from the pen of one who recalls his youthful recollections of the man and his haunts for the benefit of youth; "Words for the Wise, XI., Cant

Terms;" Mr. Calamy in Newgate, and the well-written Monthly Retrospect. The writer of the "Words for the Wise" is, we think, less successful than usual, inasmuch as he exhibits, or seems to do so, a hypercritical spirit. "Mr. Calamy in Newgate" is an entertaining poem, written by Dr. Wilde, one of the ejected ministers, and reprinted from a scarce volume, entitled, "A complete Collection of farewell Sermons by the ejected Ministers." Mr. Barrett, of Royston, who furnishes it, says, "One really loves to think that the Nonconformist divines of that day didn't mind a quiet joke over their troubles." We give a couple of passages—one of a humorous character, the other of a graver cast:—

"I am the older gaol-bird; my hard fate
Hath kept me twenty years in Cripple-gate;
Old Bishop Gout, that lordly, proud disease,
Took my fat body for his diocese,
Where he keeps court, there visits every limb,
And makes them, Levite-like, conform to him.
Severely he doth article each joint,
And makes inquiry into every point.
A bitter enemy to preaching, he
Hath half a year sometimes suspended me."

"What though it be a gaol? Shame and disgrace
Rise only from the crime, not from the place.
Who thinks reproach or injury is done
By an eclipse to the unspotted sun?
He only by that black upon his brow
Allures spectators more: and so do you.
Let me find honey, though upon a rod,
I'll prize the prison, where the keeper's God;
Newgate, or hell, were heav'n if Christ were there—
He made the stable so, and sepulchre.
Thanks to the bishop and his good lord mayor,
Who turned the den of thieves into a house of prayer;
Indeed, the place did for your presence call—
Prisons do want perfuming most of all.
And may some thief by you converted be,
Like him who suffered in Christ's company."

The most conspicuous paper in the BIBLE AND THE PEOPLE, is a vindication of the ver iot in Achilli versus Newman, the substance of a lecture delivered by Mr. Grant at Birmingham. It is shrewdly done, but not very judicial in its tone. We see it announced here, that Mr. Grant is shortly to meet Mr. Holyoake (in London) to discuss, "What benefits will accrue to mankind generally, and the working classes in particular, and for this life, by the removal of Christianity, and substituting Atheism in its place?" The latter, however, is desirous to substitute "Secularism" for "Atheism."

The editor of the HOMILIST informs his readers that, unless an effort be made by them this month to increase the number of subscribers, it must die, as "nothing can live here, 'however lovely or fair,' that does not pay." He adds that, "as an experiment of independent action, and single-handed labour, its history has, on the whole, been most encouraging," it having already "enlisted the warm sympathies of a few hundreds of free, independent, and vigorous minds." The contents of the present number are of a kind which should enforce the editorial appeal.—THE CHRISTIAN TREASURY continues to be a very excellently compiled journal of serious reading for the family circle.—THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE, under the heading, "A Reminiscence of the Elections—the Maynooth Test"—sketches the proceedings at an English county election, and contrasts them with electioneering scenes in Ireland. We very much doubt whether the Maynooth business has made such havoc in the political ranks as the writer would have us suppose, though it has told, and will again.—THE BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE concludes Joseph Hume, and gives the lives of Goldsmith, Charles Reece Pemberton, and Neander—an interesting batch.—WONDERFUL THINGS continues to describe earth's marvels and notabilities, we should hope to the instruction, if not delight, of its juvenile readers.—CASEL'S WORKING MAN'S FRIEND, POPULAR EDUCATOR, and ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR, present the same features as former issues, and merit the same commendation, except, perhaps, that the last-named is not quite so good a collection as usual.

With the magazines we have "Bible Exercises, or Scripture References," compiled by a lady for the benefit of her pupils, and which parents will find very serviceable in their families.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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| The Christian Reformer; or, Unitarian Magazine and Review, for September. No. XCIII. | E. T. Whitfield. |
| Rival Claims. By the Rev. J. P. Hewlett. | B. L. Green. |
| William Hunter, the Martyr of Brentford. | B. L. Green. |
| A Form of Baptismal Dedication to God. | B. L. Green. |
| The Papal World. Nos. 1 to 8. | B. L. Green. |
| Blind Alice. | B. L. Green. |
| Maps of Palestine, and Six Samples of Note Paper. | B. L. Green. |
| Pocket Miscellany. | W. & R. Chambers. |
| United Presbyterian Magazine. | Oliphant & Sons. |
| Missionary Record. | Oliphant & Sons. |
| Hogg's Instructor for September. | J. Hogg. |
| Tait's Magazine. | Partridge & Oakley. |
| Blackwood's Magazine. | Blackwood and Sons. |
| Biblical Topography. | Ward & Co. |
| Colloquial Soliloquies. | Charles Fox. |
| Strachan's Mental Arithmetic. | Simpkin & Marshall. |
| Commercial Mental Arithmetic, an Abridgement of the Same. | Simpkin & Marshall. |
| Scottish Temperance Review. | Temperance League. |
| Teacher's Offering. | Ward & Co. |
| The Homilist. | Ward & Co. |
| The Bible and the People. | Ward & Co. |
| The Eclectic Review. | Ward & Co. |
| The Evangelical Magazine. | Ward & Co. |
| The Christian Treasury. | Johnstone & Hunter. |

Wonderful Things.
Biographical Magazine.
Free Church Magazine.
Illustrated Exhibitor.
Popular Educator.
Working Man's Friend.
Pictorial Family Bible.
Baptist Magazine.
Bible Exercises.
Vine's Pastoral Theology.
The Israel of the Alps: A History of the Waldenses.
The Colonies of Australia.
The Treasure-Seeker's Daughter.
Free Schools of Wiltshire.
The Fall of the Factions.
National Temperance Chronicle.
Dublin: An Historical Sketch.
Lives of the Popes.
The Union Harmonist.
Conspiracy Detected: A Letter to the Right Hon. W. J. Henley, Esq., M.P.
Morning and Evening.
Green Leaves.

W. F. Edwards.
Johnstone & Hunter.
John Cassell.
John Cassell.
W. S. Orr & Co.
Hodgson & Stothman.
Robert Theobald.
T. & T. Clark.
Illustrated London Library.
A. Cockshaw.
W. & P. Smith (late C. G. Smith).
W. and F. Gosh.
W. Tweedie.
Religious Tract Society.
Religious Tract Society.
Sunday School Union.
G. E. Pettet.
Nisbett and Co.
J. Mackintosh.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
—The first annual general meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern, on Sept. 2, Mr. J. Poole in the chair. The report read by the Secretary, Mr. Clench, stated that nearly the whole capital of the society, consisting of £50,000, had been subscribed for by upwards of 800 proprietors, and the directors referred with peculiar satisfaction to the highly respectable and responsible list of proprietors, offering, as it did, the most perfect security to the assured.

	£.	s.	d.
The number of proposals for assurance made to the society was 1,151, for sums amounting to	188,600	0	0
The number of proposals declined was ninety-five.			
The number of policies completed up to the end of the financial year was 794, since which period 142 additional policies had been effected, making a total of 936 policies completed, assuring the sum of	130,800	0	0
Producing annual premiums to the amount of	4,542	5	8
In addition to which, 48 proposals were in course of completion, which would further increase the income of the society to	4,888	18	11

From the above statement it will be seen, that no less than 95 lives had been declined, and, taking into consideration the fact, that out of the large number of 936 lives assured by the society, not one death had occurred, it would be readily observed, that great care and discrimination had been exercised by the medical officers and the board in the selection of lives. Such facts as those could not fail to elicit the warm approbation of every share and policy-holder. The directors had now the pleasure to recommend that a dividend, after the rate of five per cent, per annum, free of income-tax, should be allowed upon the paid up capital, after payment of which, and providing for expenses of management and all other charges, a considerable sum would still remain to the credit of profit and loss account for the past year. The auditors' report testified that they had thoroughly checked the whole of the postings of the journal, cash-book, and ledger, and compared the same with the vouchers. This report was signed by Messrs. J. Hutton, H. Chatteris, and W. H. Furnell, accountants and public auditors. —The Chairman then enlarged upon the success of the Society. In the first twelve months, in spite of the difficulties incident to a young office, there were 794 policies actually completed; and up to the present time the number of policies completed was 936. In addition to this, there were 48 proposals in progress and leading to completion, which would increase the income of the society to £4,888 18s. 11d. —a result which he thought could not but be considered highly satisfactory. When they considered the great influence which had been brought to bear—the progress which had been made, in the first year of the society's existence—when they remembered that nearly 2,000 persons had, within that period, been brought into direct and immediate connexion with the society—when they bore in mind that the number of the assured is nearly 1,000, and that, multiplying that number by 62, as they might fairly do, at least 6,000 persons had become interested in their operations by existing policies—when they considered further, that the expense of attaining such results would be less in proportion in succeeding years than it had unavoidably been in the first year—he said, considering all these things, they had reason to be satisfied with the past, and to feel encouraged in the prospect of the future. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.—Mr. Burgess, of Manchester, felt great pleasure in seconding the motion. He considered the report extremely satisfactory.—The report was then adopted unanimously.—Mr. Cropp was then unanimously re-elected, and the election of Mr. Geary and Mr. Dare, as additional directors, was confirmed by the meeting.—On the motion of Mr. Freeman, seconded by Mr. Burgess, the auditors were re-elected.—The Chairman then proposed the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum.—Mr. Carter seconded the motion, and expressed deep satisfaction with the operations of the first year.—The motion was agreed to without discussion.—Mr. Purcell proposed a vote of thanks to the medical officers. Mr. Geary, in seconding the motion, observed that amongst 936 assured, not a single claim arose during the first year—a strong proof, in his opinion, of the skill, judgment, and care exercised by the medical officers.—The motion was carried unanimously.—Dr. Letheby, in returning thanks, said the gratifying circumstance, that not a single claim arose within the first financial year was attributed, not so much to the skill and judgment of the medical officers, as to the records which existed with regard to

death—records which showed not only the number of people who died, but also how they died, and which, therefore, if true and faithful, furnished medical men with data for their guidance [hear].—On the motion of Mr. Cropp, seconded by Mr. Skelton, a vote of thanks was given to the auditors for their services.—Mr. Chatteris, public accountant, one of the auditors, said he had been much struck by the clear and satisfactory manner in which the books were kept, and with the readiness with which the officers of the society had shown to afford information. He had never met with a society which had commenced with clearer or more explicit accounts; every transaction was recorded in a manner which reflected the highest credit on the officers.—The motion having been assented to, the Secretary (Mr. Clench) briefly acknowledged the compliment.—On the motion of Mr. Wellington Gregory, seconded by Mr. Jackson, the meeting acknowledged the services of the superintendent of agents, of the agents themselves, and of the medical referees in the country.—Mr. Charles Fryer, in returning thanks, alluded to the many intelligent and respectable agents which the society possessed in many parts of the kingdom.—On the motion of Mr. Cropp, seconded by Mr. Massey, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Sprague, the manager.—Mr. Sprague, in responding, expressed a hope, that during the current year the business of the society would be quadrupled [cheers].—The Chairman had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Secretary for his faithful and zealous discharge of the duties which had devolved upon him.—Mr. W. Gregory, in seconding the motion, bore similar testimony.—A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman and the Board generally, the Chairman briefly responded, and the meeting then separated.

GLEANINGS.

A happy couple residing in Albany, in twenty-four years of married life, have been blessed with twenty-two sons and daughters, all of whom are now living.

An old lady, remarkable for her confused ideas of the meaning of words, thus described a clear summer evening:—"It was a beautiful bright night—the moon made everything as light as a cork!"

There are, upon a moderate calculation, upwards of 1,000 persons in London living directly or indirectly by means of rats!

It is calculated that, during the course of the summer, about 250,000 dogs have been killed by order of the public authorities in France.

The largest café in Europe has just been opened at Vienna. Not less than fourteen billiard-tables are to be found there, and there are 150 gas-lights. Fountains of water play in each room.

Any Militiaman who does not appear at exercise, or otherwise absents himself from duty, if not labouring under physical incapacity, will be liable to a fine of £20, or six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Charles Pearson, of Worcester, was summoned before the magistrates at Swindon, Wilts, a few days since, for indulging in a short pipe in one of the first-class carriages of the Great Western Railway. He was fined 40s., with the addition of 44s. costs, making £84s. for one pipe of tobacco!

An English lady on arriving at Calais, on her way to make a grand tour, was surprised and somewhat indignant at being termed for the first time in her life "a foreigner." "You mistake, madam," said she to the waiter, with some pique, "it is you who are foreigners; we are English."

General "Tom Thumb" is now about sixteen years of age, and it is his money which built for his father the largest house in Bridgeport (U.S.). Tom has his *biyon* of a room in his great house, with a rosewood bedstead, chairs, tables, and a tea set, &c., all made to match his own diminutive proportions. His quarters contain all the presents he received in Europe; and pistols, bowie-knives, jack-knives, &c., have been among his favourite playthings.

Frater Johannes Drabicius, in his book "De Caslo et Celesti Statu," printed at Mentz, 1718, employs 425 pages to prove that the employment of the blest in heaven will be in the continual ringing of bells!

RATHER COOL.—A countryman took a seat at a tavern table opposite to a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the gentleman's glass. "That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine, indignantly. "Yes (replied the other), I should think there was ice in it."

WHAT DID MARY SAY?—In one of the American courts lately, there was a long and learned discussion as to whether a witness should be allowed to answer the question, "What did Mary say?" Three judges gave long and elaborate opinions in the affirmative, and the question being repeated, the answer was, "Not a word."

DEFINITE ANSWER.—"Pray, my good man," said a judge to an Irishman, who was a witness on a trial, "what did pass between you and the prisoner?" "Och, thin, please your worship," says Pat, "sure I sees Phelim on the top of a wall. Paddy, says he—what, says I—here, says he—where, says I—what! says he—hush! says I; and that is all I know about it, please your worship." Paddy was dismissed.

THE GREAT SERPENT!—We understand that a house in Liverpool has given an order for an iron screw steamer of 10,000 tons, to trade between Liverpool and New Orleans.—*North British Mail.*

A DEALER IN RELICS.—When Alexandre Dumas visited Fernoy not long since, the porter exhibited the stick of Voltaire, which he said he had religiously preserved since the death of the great man, but now, "owing to the necessities of the times," he feared he must part from the precious relic, and finally ended by offering it to the traveller for a louis. "I replied," says Dumas, "it was too dear, for eight years before he had sold the *droit de seigneur* to a friend of mine for twenty francs!"

FRATERNIZATION.—Antipathies between the United States and the British provinces are rapidly passing away. Canada has already become the favourite summer trip of the Northern States; their tourists cross the Niagara at the Falls, traverse Lake Ontario, and descend the St. Lawrence; and thousands of Americans annually visit Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec. On the other hand, Boston and New York are the chief importunities of Canadian business; and the American watering places are crowded by colonists seeking recreation or health.—*Weekly News.*

HOW THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IS EVASDED.—A Boston correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* writes to that journal concerning the Maine Liquor Law, that it has almost made the fortunes of many liquor dealers, for "it has induced such multitudes of families to lay in a stock of the contraband article before it was completely taboed, that for the last month the trade in brandies and wines has been more active than the California commerce was a year or two ago." The *Lowell Courier* says,—"one individual has bought a piece of land in New Hampshire, and put upon it a building, so contrived that his bar stands exactly up to the line in New Hampshire, while his customers, as they hold the glass to the mouth, drink in Massachusetts! This is a dodge potential, which the law cannot touch."

A MARRIAGE PORTION FUND.—The *British Friend*, the organ of the Society of Friends gives a notice of a somewhat singular fund—"a fund for removing obstructions to matrimony among the lower class" of Friends. A sum of £1,800 has been raised, the interest of which is to be disposed of according to the original purpose, "by a deed poll entered into by the subscribers." Ten pounds are paid to every woman, and man, two years members of certain meetings, provided they are not otherwise worth £30. When the money is short, women are to be preferred to men, and spinsters and bachelors to widows and widowers. The stock of this Marriage Company is lent on mortgage. The names of the subscribers to the fund are given.

An irritable tragedian was playing Macbeth, and rushed off to kill Duncan, when there was no blood for the Thane to steep his hands in. "The blood! the blood!" exclaimed he to the agitated property man, who had forgotten it. The actor, however, not to disappoint the audience, clenched his fist, and striking the property man a violent blow upon the nose, coolly washed his hands in the stream of gore that burst from it, and re-entered with the usual words—"I have done the deed. Didst thou not hear a noise?"

A GENUINE YANKEE STORY.—The *New Hampshire Telegraph* has an amusing anecdote of a worthy D.D. of Massachusetts, who is wondrous fond of a joke. The choir of his church had recently purchased a bass viol, the use of which was not altogether agreeable to their pastor. One hot Sunday a bull got into the churchyard, and interspersed its meal with sundry bellowings. The clergyman paused, looked up at the singing-seats with a grave face, and said:—"I would thank the musicians not to tune their instruments during service time; it annoys me very much." The people stared, and the minister went on. "Boo-woo-woo," went the bull, as he passed to another green spot. The Doctor again addressed the choir—"I really do wish the singers would not tune their instruments while I am preaching, for, as I have already remarked, it annoys me very much." The minister had not proceeded far before another "Boo-woo-woo-woo" came from Mr. Bull, when the parson paused once more, and exclaimed—"I have twice already requested the musicians in the gallery not to tune their instruments during sermon-time. I now particularly request Mr. Lefavor that he will not tune his double bass viol while I am preaching."

BIRTHS.

August 30, at Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood, the widow of the late T. C. GRANGER, Esq., M.P., of a son.
September 2, Mrs. JAMES DAWSON, of Oatton, of a son.
September 3, Mrs. GEORGE DAWSON, of Wisbech, of a daughter.
September 4, at Douglas, Isle of Man, the Lady DICK LAUDER, of a son.
September 7, at Ashburton, Devon, the wife of Mr. SAMUEL MANTLAND, chemist, of a son.
September 9, Mrs. A. RABFORD, of Liverpool, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

February 13, at Trinity Church, Adelaide, South Australia, by the Rev. — Farrell, Mr. RICHARD BOSTOCK, fourth son of Mr. Bostock, of Haddington, Cheshire, to Miss CATHERINE ELIZABETH EVANS, daughter of Mr. Evans, of Poland-street, Oxford-street, London.
September 2, at Hall-fold Chapel, Rochdale, by the Rev. R. Robinson, Mr. JOSEPH BUDMAN, of Wall-bank, Whitworth, farmer, to Miss ELLEN HARTLEY, of Massey-croft.
September 7, at South Ealing, near Louth, STEPHEN CAYE, Esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of D. Caye, Esq., of Clivehill, Gloucestershire, to EMMA JANE, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. SMYTH, of Elington-hall, Lincolnshire.
September 7, at the Baptist Chapel, Westgate, Bradford, by the Rev. H. DOWSON, Mr. DONALD MACRAE, merchant, Glasgow, to FRANCES EMMA, only daughter of J. TAYLOR, Esq., Hanover-square, Bradford.
September 7, at St. Mary's, Vincent-square, by the Rev. Dr. McCall, J. E. SIMYANKI, late missionary in Palestine, Syria, and Egypt, to AGNES MOORE, only surviving sister of Henry Moore, Esq., of Doncaster.
September 8, at Chesham, Bucks, by the Rev. S. Ayrton, the Rev. GEORGE WARD FRIGO, minister of Commercial-road Chapel, London, to MARY, the eldest daughter of J. GARRATT, Esq., of Chesham.
September 8, at Ketteringham, Norfolk, by the Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. WILLIAM HAY GURNEY, second son of Daniel Gurney, Esq., of North Ruishton, and the Lady Harriet Gurney, to ANNA MARIA, daughter of Sir J. P. BOILEAU, Bart., of Ketteringham, and Lady Catherine Boileau, and niece to the Earl of Minto.
September 9, at St. Pancras Church, New-road, Mr. BENJAMIN PRIME to HANNAH, third daughter of Mr. FELDARS, of Church-street, Hackney.
September 9, at Queen-street Chapel, Chester, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, minister of the Independent Chapel, Commonhall-street, Mr. THOMAS LIVESLEY, railway official, Chester, to Miss HANNAH WILLIAMS, of Liverpool.
September 9, at Islington, by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, Mr. HENRY OWEN, eldest son of H. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Treardur, in the county of Anglesea, to SARAH, the second daughter of E. M. HOLBORN, Esq., of Northampton-lodge, Canonbury-square, Islington.
September 9, at Letheringsett, Norfolk, by the Rev. A. Wrigley, M.A., THOMAS C. WIGLEY, Esq., of Huddersfield, to EMMA, youngest daughter of the late T. THEOBALD, Esq., of Norwich.
September 9, at the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Regent-square, by the Rev. E. H. Nelson, M.A., WILLIAM TABOR, Esq., of Bishopgate-street, seventh son of the late J. E. TABOR, Esq., of Fenny, Essex, to CAROLINE, sixth daughter of T. B. HOGROOD, Esq., of Finchley-road, St. John's-wood.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland...per cwt.	80	82	Double Gloucester,	46	56
Kiel	84	86	per cwt.	44	50
Dorset (new)	86	88	Single, do.	66	74
Ditto (middling)	—	—	York Hams	64	70
Carlisle	74	78	Westmoreland, do.	60	66
Waterford, do.	—	—	Irish, do.	—	—
Cork, do.	—	—	American, do.	—	—
Limerick	68	72	Wiltshire Bacon	62	64
Sligo	—	—	(green)	60	62
Fresh Butter, per doz.	8	12	Waterford Bacon	—	—
Cheshire Cheese, per	—	—	Hamburg, do.	—	—
cwt.	50	70	American, do.	—	—
Cheddar, do.	56	68			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, September 11.

Vegetables and Fruit continue to be very well supplied. Melons are plentiful and fine. Excellent Greengages and other Plums still arrive from France, and also Apricots, Jargonelle Pears, and Apples. Tomatoes likewise continue to be imported. Filberts are coming in very plentifully, but being yet very unripe, they sell slowly at 3s. and 4s. per 100 lbs. Potatoes are very plentiful. Peas are somewhat scarcer. West India Pine-apples are nearly over. Mushrooms are cheap. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Roses, Mignonettes, Bignonia venusta, and Fuchsias.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, September 13.

The market is firm. The next series of colonial and foreign sales by auction will commence on the 14th of October, and the quantity arrived is about 35,000 bales, which will be increased to 45,000 bales, it is expected, before the sales take place.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, September 13.—Several hundred pockets of the new growth have reached our market, for the most part wanting in quality and condition; later pickings, however, will probably improve. The sale hitherto has been but very limited, and confined to pressing wants. Prices have continued to fall, and probably will still do so until we have a large supply, and buyers come forward freely.

Sussex Pockets	84s. to 90s.
Weald of Kents	90s. to 100s.
Mid and East Kents	135s. to 210s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, September 13.

Notwithstanding that the shipment of Tallow from St. Petersburg up to this time have been unusually limited, as will be seen from our statement at foot, our market is very inactive, and, in some instances, prices are a shade lower than on Monday last.

To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at from 39s. 6d. for new, and 39s. 3d. for old; whilst there are sellers for delivery during the last three months at 39s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849	1850	1851	1852.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 14,318	Casks. 26,338	Casks. 23,701	Casks. 29,432	Casks. 33,163
Price of Y. C. ...	47s. 3d.	38s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.
Delivery last week	47s. 6d.	37s. 9d.	—s. 0d.	40s. 6d.	39s. 3d.
Do. from 1st week	25,083	19,106	21,543	22,352	18,587
Arrived last week	1708	1355	2171	975	235
Do. from 1st week	32,176	20,471	19,670	15,151	16,122
Price of Town ...	40s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.
	* New.		+ Old.		

OILS.—Lined, 30s. 0d. to —s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. 6d. to —s.; ditto, foreign, 33s. 6d.; brown, 31s. 9d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £22; Spanish, £— to £—; Spermaceti to £27 10s., bagged, £28; South Sea, £25 to £—; Seal, pale, £24 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £22 to £23; Cod, £24 0s. to £—; Pilchard, £22 to £20; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £28 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, September 13.

A firm market at last day's rates. Hetton's, 15s. 9d.; Tees, 15s. 6d.; Lambton's, 15s. 3d.; South Durhams, 14s.; New Pelton, 12s.; Leverton, 12s. 3d.; South Hartlepool, —s.; Wylam's, —s.; Hartley's, 15s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 23; left from last day, 41; Total, 64.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with activity, and last week's prices have been fully sustained. 1,340 hhds. of West India sold, including 300 of Barbadoes, in public sale, from 30s. to 39s. 9,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and about 6,000 sold at full prices; 24s. to 35s. 6d. 4,000 bags of Bengal were also offered, a portion was bought in at high prices, the remainder sold at fully previous rates. Benares, 38s. to 39s. Date and Mauritius loaf, 28s. 6d. to 37s. 450 bags Madras sold steadily in public sale, 25s. 6d. to 28s. The refined market has been active, and prices are a shade higher. Grocery lumps, fair to fine, 43s. 6d. to 45s.

COFFEES.—500 casks plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and nearly all sold at fully last week's currency, 48s. to 61s. Good ordinary native Ceylon quoted steady, 43s. 6d. 70 cases Tellicherry sold; prices ranged from 50s. to 71s.

TEA.—The market is firm, but the sales declared for Thursday have partly suspended business by private contract.

RICE.—2,700 bags Bengal sold freely in public sale at a slight advance, 10s. to 10s. 6d.

SALTPEPER.—2,400 bags were offered, the bulk was bought in—refraction, 10½ to 15½, 25s. 6d. to 28s.; refined, 13 to 17½, sold 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. A part subsequently sold by private contract.

COCHINEAL.—120 bags were offered in public sale, for which full prices were not offered, and they were all bought in.

COTTON.—The market has again been active; 1,000 bales sold, and prices must be considered higher than last week.

INDIGO.—17,300 chests are declared for the next quarterly sale.

TALLOW remains quoted firm at 39s. 3d., with a limited business done.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING

LOZENGES have for Fifty Years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronized by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families.

It is a fact established by the annual Bills of Mortality, that one half of the Children born are cut off before attaining Seven Years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the Stomach and Bowels which produces the generation of Worms.

As the certain restorer of Infantine Health, in this critical state, "Ching's Worm-Destroying Lozenges" have long been known and esteemed: mild and safe in their operation, suited to every stage of this period of life, and infallible in their effect, their excellence can be gratefully testified to by many fond and anxious mothers who have successfully had recourse to them.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES are peculiarly adapted and recommended for Exportation to the East and West Indies and warm climates generally, as their virtue remains unimpaired by time.

Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes 2s. 9d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Chemists.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally discovered in the year 1805, and is the only genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the gastric juice of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly in the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

It has a specific action also upon the Secretions and Excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system all humours, impure particles, and effete matter, through the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Skin—a power possessed by no other Medicine. It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones up and strengthens the digestive apparatus, and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting specifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralizes the sharp, biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant humours and virulent substances from the blood, which cause Blotches, Pimples, gross Eruptions of all kinds on the face, neck, and breast; removes sourness of the stomach, heartburn, and flatulence; allays inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and kidneys; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, infections, and diseases. It is a

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

having saved the lives of more than 40,000 females during the past ten years. In spinal and nervous complaints, pain in the loins, headaches, mental depression, costiveness, and general debility, painful, suppressed, or excessive menses, which produce the most distressing and weakening condition of the system, this Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy.

It is truly and pre-eminently the "afflicted woman's friend," and is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to her sex.

GREAT RESULTS.

The success which has attended the administration of this Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of persons. In cases of

SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

It has been eminently successful. Hundreds of cases have been cured, where the entire surface of the body was covered with scales or scabs, sores under the arms, gatherings in the ears, inflamed and suppurating eyelids, swollen glands, or with long-standing ulcers, fever sores, fistula, and decay of the bones. There is no kind of preparation known which is so well calculated to remove every disease arising from an impure state of the blood as the "Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla."

A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, weak, and irritable stomachs, pains in the side, headache, lassitude, and general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c.,

ELECTRO PLATING UPON ARGENTINE SILVER.

ARGENTINE SILVER was introduced to the Public about ten years since, and very truly described as the best imitation of silver ever discovered. Large quantities have been sold, but after a few months' wear it has invariably disappointed the purchasers. GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH, SILVERSMITH, 252, REGENT-STREET, therefore uses the Argentine Silver ONLY AS A BODY, OR FOUNDATION, which, when plated by the electro process, produces articles both of utility and ornament, that cannot be surpassed even by sterling silver itself. The stock is unrivalled for quality, elegance, and variety, including every requisite for the table or sideboard, and a magnificent display of XPERGES, CANDELABRA, and FLOWER VASES.

SILVER PLATE in great variety.

SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, 7s. 2d. per oz.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing upwards of 1,000 estimates and sketches, sent post free.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH invites the public generally, but especially parties contemplating the purchase of a Time Keeper, to inspect his stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES; it consists of upwards of 500 WATCHES OF FIRST RATE CHARACTER, including a very fine and modern Duplex Minute Repeater, by Barwise, and a few other second-hand Watches, by esteemed makers. GOLD WATCHES, horizontal construction, with full complement of jewels, and maintaining power, from 4 guineas to 10 guineas; with lever escapements, from 6 to 20 guineas. SILVER WATCHES from 2 guineas each. A Two Years' Guarantee, signed by the Proprietor, given with every Watch sold.

GOLD CHAINS and JEWELLERY.—A magnificent and very extensive stock of solid Gold Chains (charged weight and fashion), also Jewellery of every kind in the most modern style—pure quality, and best workmanship. Illustrated Catalogues of Watches and Jewellery sent post free. Every description of Plate and Jewels taken in exchange.

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ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE AND PAYABLE TO HOLDER WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS AFTER DEATH, AND FREE OF POLICY STAMP TO THE ASSURED. AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST ECONOMICAL SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

15 and 16, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THEIR FAMILIES.

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